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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL:—
Ethics of Nonconformity. No. 9. Respectability . 749
The Congregational Union 749
The Eclectic and the British Quarterly Reviews —Miscellaneous..... 749
CORRESPONDENCE:—
Out-and-outism and the Congregational Union 751
The Eclectic Review .. 751
Lord Wharncliffe's Reasons for being a churchman 751
Leicester Municipal Election 752
COMPLETE SUFFRAGE 752
FOREIGN NEWS:—
France—Spain—Sweden —Brazil—Algiers—Belgium—Miscellany.... 752
METROPOLITAN 753
Opening of the Royal Exchange..... 753
POSTSCRIPT 755
POLITICAL ARTICLES:—
Summary..... 756
Opening of the New Royal Exchange..... 756
Libraries for Paupers .. 756
Extinction of the Spanish Constitution 757
PROVINCIAL 757
Anti-corn-law League Meeting at Manchester 757
Agricultural Meetings .. 758
IRELAND 760
EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.... 761
LITERATURE:—
Mr Mann's Seventh Annual Report..... 761
Brief Notices..... 762
RELIGIOUS 762
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS 762
TRADE AND COMMERCE .. 763
ADVERTISEMENTS 763

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. IX.

RESPECTABILITY.

FASHIONABLE goddess! what art thou, that, in this boasted age of common sense, drawest to thine altars such crowds of votaries? Cruel Juggernaut of the moral world! what tokens of divinity showest thou, that the grave as well as the gay should dance around thy car, and in frantic devotion fling themselves beneath its wheels, as though too happy to have all manhood and truthfulness crushed out of them? Thou art but a phantom conjured up by worldly imagination, and the homage paid thee by thy worshipers is, by a pleasant fiction, paid through thee to themselves. Thou airy creature of conventionalism, in reason's name, why buildest thou thy gorgeous throne within the very courts of the temple of truth, to entice the hypocrite, to pervert the simple, and to detain so long in thy presence even the honest-hearted who go up thither, that they forget the pious errand upon which they set out? The power of that spell by which thou holdest all classes enchained to thee—what is it but the natural earnestness of self-importance? And all the antics and postures which men practise at thy shrine are but the expedients resorted to by sheer love of approbation, to appropriate to their own honour as large a share as possible of the respect offered to thyself. They who approach thee with so fair a show of reverence, are less intent upon what to give thee than upon what to get from thee. The vows they breathe forth at thy feet, are but the aspirations of a spoiled nature after human applause. They crown themselves with the chaplets which a senseless idolatry places upon thine altars, and in serving themselves fancy that they serve thee. Fashionable goddess! how long will it be before thy fane is cast down, and thyself catalogued with things worth remembering only to be laughed at and despised?

Respectability, however, is a real thing—but the reality is anything rather than a popular idol. It is a sober, unpretending, matter-of-fact sort of character, more often met with than revered. It goes about the world dressed in plain clothes, and seldom excites the smallest sensation. The humble shoemaker who understands his business well, and in all his dealings answers to his profession, is the respectable shoemaker—the prosperous gentleman of the same trade, who has his country villa, drinks claret, drives his phaeton, and aspires to edge himself into the circle of aristocracy next above his own, is the pretender to respectability. The one is a sincerity—the other but a pretence. This fills but a narrow sphere, but it is his own—that, discontented with his own sphere, strives to reach another which he cannot fill. Everything should be measured after its own rule. Congruity between the sign and the thing signified, supposing the thing signified to be itself legitimate, constitutes the fair and only claim upon true respect. Statesmen are respectable in proportion to the merits of their statesmanship, and not the splendour of their equipage. The respectability of farmers is to be judged of, not by the number of silver forks which they possess, but by their industry and skill in the cultivation of the earth. And respectable nonconformity is that nonconformity which is evermore itself—conscientious, consistent, thorough—not that which clings to the coat-lappets of worldly greatness, and affects to be regarded as hand and glove with aristocracy.

There are some combinations the grotesque unfitness of which strikes every observer. Cherubs, with baby faces and outspread wings, seldom suggest a spiritual idea, albeit they are represented as flying about in the clouds, with neither limbs nor body. For our own parts, we have never yet been able, often as we have placed our imagination at the service of charity, to make anything respectable out of centaurs or mermaids. Treacle is good in its way—and so are oysters—but treacled oysters do not commend themselves to our taste. Mounted dragoons shading themselves with parasols would be generally reckoned a strange sight. Women are not esteemed for being gifted to sing bass—nor do we prize a horse for being able to dance a hornpipe. In all these instances there is an incongruity, which, whilst it may tickle laughter, or excite wonder, forbids respect.

And yet some of the alliances which nonconformity courts in the present day, under the pretence of enhancing its respectability, are to the full as ridiculous. Itself the offspring of the soul's attachment to truth—a spiritual thing—a thing which in its very birth discovers an antagonism of nature to the outer world—a thing which can only find meet companionship with reason, conscience, and religion—what has it to do with the gewgaws and frivolities of life? What honour can the patronage of wealth confer upon it, or wherein consists the gain which it derives from the condescension towards it of the great? When we see the anxiety of its professors to be presented at court—how usually, when assembled to promote its interests, they seek the presidence of some titled enemy to its claims—how all their measures are squared to meet the prejudices of those who move in the upper ranks of society—how fearful they are of engaging in any enterprise on its behalf which might expose them to the risk of being reputed vulgar—how, even in their most sacred callings, they mimic, in the titles they adopt, the garments they wear, the style of their addresses, and sometimes the very forms of their worship, that upon which the world prides itself, and which it identifies with respectability—the idea which fills our minds is that of utter incongruity. Why, what on earth can conventional gentility add to dissent? Fancy the Apollo Belvidere dressed up, for ornament sake, in a fashionable coat, knee shorts, and black silk stockings—or the statue of a repenting Peter crowned with an opera hat! Fancy anything the most ill-matched which wit could devise, and yet it would be impossible to outdo the strange incompatibility of the affected connexion to which we have above adverted.

Look at it once again—look fixedly, narrowly, and with every moral sense thoroughly awake. Bid the dissenter stand up in your presence, and question him as to his real position. What is he? A man boldly asserting for himself the right of independent thought and judgment—maintaining that right in direct opposition to the authority of civil government and the custom of society—publicly avowing that what he is he is for truth's sake. Is not the attitude which he assumes wholly a moral one? Is it not a bodying forth of intelligent conscientiousness? By what rule can he be measured but obviously a spiritual one? Is not his entire claim upon the respect of others, founded upon the voluntary relationship which he sustains to the power which possesses sovereign sway over his heart? Must not his respectability, as a nonconformist, depend exclusively upon the completeness of his nonconforming character—his sincerity, his truthfulness, his consistency, his zeal? Take this ideal of embodied dissent—case him in superfine cloth—tack to his name some honorary prefix—give him wealth—surround him with an aristocratic atmosphere—and do you improve upon this ideal, or render it a whit more respectable? Is not the man in bed and the man out of bed the same man—and if deserving of honour at all, no more deserving of it in the one case than in the other?

We are advocates for the respectability of dissent—but we wish it to be a respectability after its own kind. Nonconformity is a moral *status*—and its respectability must be sought in its own character. The reverence which it begets, it will beget by what it is—not by the circumstances which constitute its accidental environment. We can only commend the truth by exhibiting the truth—whatever else we may exhibit in connexion with it, with the foolish notion of enhancing its claims, can only serve to divert attention from the substance to the shadow. Let us be consistent. Let us be respectable for our dissent—or else, for our worldly station, and our social pretensions. If we decide upon the former, let us prove our practical indifference to the latter—if upon the last, let us renounce the first. If we want our gold to glitter, we must burnish, not paint it. If we would have our nonconformity respected, we must rub it up into an unspotted and shining consistency—not overlay it with conventional frivolities.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A CORRESPONDENT, upon whose integrity and veracity we place implicit confidence, has assured us that the report of the proceedings of the Congregational Union at Norwich, which appeared in the *Patriot*, and was copied into our columns last week, was remarkable for its entire suppression of perhaps the most important business then and there under discussion. We will take care in future to *provide ourselves* with an authentic epitome of all which takes place at the meetings of this body. It appears, according to the statement of our friend, that Mr John Angell James, of Birmingham, read a long paper, setting forth the evils of an incompetent and irregular ministry, and of the reception given to men of this description by churches and congregations to whom they were not previously well known. As a remedy to the mischief which he deprecated, he proposed the constitution of a body of *three*, in *London*, one of whom to be STIPENDIARY, whose business it should be to keep a constant vigilance upon all students going out, upon ministers movable and moving, upon churches wanting, or likely to want, pastors, &c., and duly to register such facts, and all matters pertinent to them. The enunciation of this scheme was followed by so blank and embarrassingly protracted a silence, that Mr James felt it prudent to declare that he did not mean to press it at that moment, but would introduce it at another time. Meanwhile, however, the thing was talked over, and Mr Burnett, we are told, said that whenever proposed he would resist it. Next morning, the chairman announced two subjects for consideration, and that Mr James's being, in his judgment, the more important of the two, he would give it precedence. Mr James, thus called upon, declined, after some thought, any fresh offer of his own plan; and, in place of it, proposed a committee to be appointed to investigate the subject, with a view to the production of some measure at the next meeting. Mr Burnett, in his own characteristic style, opposed the whole project; and concluded his observations with a remark to this effect—"If you appoint the committee, you will damage the Union; and if you carry the original measure, you will destroy it." Eventually it was withdrawn, probably to be reproduced in some other shape.

It is only necessary for us to detail the facts, in order to put the body of independents upon their guard. The trio proposed by Mr James would have been a perfect parallel to the three poor-law commissioners, and doubtless they would soon have had their provisional assistants. Mark now the inevitable consequence! See the immense and irresponsible power which would have been lodged in their hands. Students under surveillance—ministers, contemplating another sphere, under galling restraint—churches having candidates palmed upon them, with a view to the furtherance of some autocratical under-current ends. Why, the thing would have been a perfect dissenting reform club—and most of the pulpits in the kingdom would have been, in a few years, at the disposal of a small *junta* of officials. But forewarned is forearmed. Will the independents suffer any such bare-faced an encroachment upon their liberties? We shall be sorely mistaken in them if they do.

THE "ECLECTIC" AND THE "BRITISH QUARTERLY" REVIEWS.

Our readers are already aware that in consequence of meetings held at Manchester, and at the Congregational library, London, to forward the interests of the *British Quarterly Review*, a meeting of the friends of the *Eclectic* took place a short time since, at which resolutions, urging its claims upon the support of

nonconformists, were unanimously adopted and published in our columns. Shortly after, a letter appeared in the *Patriot* calling for an explanation of the appearance of the two sets of rival resolutions. This was accorded by Dr Price, the editor of the *Eclectic*, who writes as follows:—

The history of the *Eclectic* resolutions, advertised in your journal of the 10th instant, is simply this—The active measures adopted by Dr Vaughan to prepare the way for his *Quarterly*, rendered it advisable, in the judgment of myself and friends, to make some public demonstration on behalf of the *Eclectic*, in order that its ecclesiastical principles may be known to be in accordance with the views of many of our most able and distinguished men. A strenuous effort has been made to produce a contrary impression. The dissatisfaction prevalent in some quarters with the decided tone of the *Eclectic*, has been imputed to the "largest and most instructed class of dissenters;" and strong language has, in consequence, been employed, to designate the inequity and folly of the course I have pursued. In reply to such representations, I need now only refer to the gentlemen who did me the honour to take part in the meeting of the 9th. Their names attached to the resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted, are the most conclusive answer to such statements that even the Editor of the *Eclectic* could desire.

The circular issued by Dr Vaughan, and the resolutions adopted in Manchester and London, fail to supply the information to which the dissenting community is entitled. The terms employed are general, and convey, I am bold to affirm, no adequate notion of his purpose. By private communication, in the first place, and afterwards by a public appeal in the pages of the *Eclectic*, I have respectfully called on him to state, frankly and distinctly, the ground which he proposes to take. As yet, however, no explanation has been given. He has regarded silence as his most politic, it may be as his most dignified, course.

I could, Mr Editor, solve the enigma from Dr Vaughan's correspondence; but, being reluctant to furnish the information which ought to come directly from himself, I will, for the present, merely say, that the secret of his project—its immediate cause—is the recent Anti-state-church Conference; in allusion to which, he affirmed to myself in April last, that *it was the most calamitous event for nonconformity which had happened for three hundred years.*

A letter from Dr Pye Smith was published at the same time, stating that he was invited by Dr Vaughan to attend a meeting in London, to consult upon ways and means for maturing and launching the new periodical. He replied to the following purport:—

To my inviting friend I stated my inability to attend his meeting; and, therefore, solicited his candid attention to some reasons for which I could not but disapprove of the proposal, and earnestly dissuade him from endeavouring to realise it. It appeared to me evidently designed as a rival; and, if it could so be, an extinguisher of the *Eclectic Review*. Such a design is ungenerous, unjust, and calculated to do extensive injury to the best of causes. It is unwise; for evangelical dissenters are (deeply to my regret and lamentation, but far less to their own dishonour than to that of the church and state oppression under which we have to struggle for educational attainments) not so extensively imbued with tastes and attainments in the higher departments of literature, as that two reviews, the same or nearly the same in sentiments and objects, can hope to be supported; their continuance would be rendered precarious, their influence obstructed and weakened, and, too probably, the extinction of both produced. Neither are we sufficiently opulent and our friends. The *Eclectic Review*, begun and carried on with the most sincere desire of being a bulwark against falsehood and sin, and a promoter of the soundest principles in all human and Divine knowledge, is answering all the purposes avowed to be the objects of the new project. It has had to encounter many storms of opposition and difficulty; it has been enabled, by the mercy of God, to surmount them all; it has been enriched with an abundance of the most excellent articles, in divinity, criticism, philology, poetry, history, statistics, politics, and science; and it is now conducted in such a mode and style, as nobly to keep up its hard-earned but just reputation. We have also several (twelve to fifteen) magazines, supporting the best principles, ably conducted, and often containing review articles of distinguished merit. These have a claim upon just and kind consideration. The *North British Review*, a new quarterly work, by some of the greatest men in Scotland, and consecrated to the advancement of the very same principles as the *Eclectic*, possesses claims as the organ of the Free church of Scotland, which are abundantly sufficient to justify myself and others in taking and recommending it; while yet we cannot but be afraid of its diminishing the circulation of our justly prized *Eclectic*. But this circumstance only furnishes a great accession of argument against the Manchester project.

These letters have called forth a rejoinder from Dr Vaughan, the originator of the new review. In this reply he vindicates, at some length, the course he has taken; and explains, more clearly than had heretofore been done, the principles upon which the *British Quarterly* is to be conducted. A large number of dissenters he says do not sympathise with the extreme principles of the *Eclectic*, and wished to have an organ representing their opinions. Hence the origin of the new review. With respect to the charge of sectarianism, Dr Vaughan says:—

The *British Quarterly* is not pledged against touching on the one point of difference between independents and baptists, but the parties with whom it has originated do not mean that it should meddle with that controversy; and in all other respects, with less profession of separateness from sectarianism, the new journal will probably be found to exhibit more of the reality of such separation than the older one.

The doctor then explains, in more distinct terms, the principles which the new review is to advocate:—

By the term "liberal," I mean what all men understand by that term. By a "fearless liberalism," I mean an advocacy of everything belonging to real social improvement, in a spirit not to be controlled by the signs of disaffection in high or low—the advocacy of freedom in the largest sense—freedom in education—freedom in trade—freedom in religion—freedom and fairness in everything. All that I have ever thought on these subjects I still think, and all that I have ever printed in respect to them, I hope to print again.

His chief ground of objection to the *Eclectic* was its recent advocacy of the principles of the people's charter:—

If this be not confession enough, I know of but one more confession that I can make. Early in 1842, the editor of the *Eclectic* publicly intimated his intention to commit that journal to the cause of the people's charter. I did my utmost to dissuade him from that course, but without effect. In the April number of that year, an elaborate article appeared on "Chartism," in which that system is described as one of those good things which sometimes get a bad name, and all fear from the action of its principles is treated as fitting only to "elderly ladies and children." In the January of the following year, another extended article on the same subject, and to the same effect, made its appearance. From that time, I felt that the *Eclectic* ceased to represent the political principles of the British nonconformists. It ceased to be the *Eclectic*, as sustained by the names of Gregory and Montgomery, of Hall and Foster. With this change in its principles has come, as we are many of us obliged to think, a great change in its spirit—a change removing it still further from affinity with the feeling of the great Christian body which it is supposed to represent. Other persons may not see this. If some have no wish to disturb their judgment, we only express our own. Of course I do not mean to say that the *Eclectic* has been employed to identify us with the base men who make their gain from chartist agitation; I only mean to say that it has committed us fully to all the principles of that system. The reasoning which it describes as involving "all the essential principles of the charter," it further describes as free from "fallacy or sophism—as conclusive."—(Vol. ix., 437—450).

The second principal objection to the *Eclectic* is its identification with the Anti-state-church Conference:—

"I have no recollection of having expressed myself in the manner stated [by Dr Price, see above] on the subject of the Anti-state-church Conference. If I so did, it must have been as the effect of some impression which was of very short duration. With the object of the Anti-state-church Conference, as being myself a thorough voluntary, I have the fullest sympathy: for the feeling and motives of many good men, who were parties to that movement, I have the sincerest respect; and though I have no favourable opinion of the spirit and apparent purpose of some men connected with it, I only need look to the treatment to which nonconformists, as men, are too commonly exposed in this country, to be able to find large excuse even for the sayings and doings of the most ardent spirits belonging to the Association. But in regard to the movement itself, with all deference to the good and able men included in it, I cannot forbear to look on that as a grave mistake; and my belief is, that, in such a state of society and of religious parties, as we have to deal with in this country, were the policy embodied in that Conference to be generally acted upon by our churches, the good which would result from that course to the cause of evangelical nonconformity, would be as nothing compared with the evil. While I so think, however, in regard to the impolicy of that movement, it has never been my purpose that the new journal should contain a line on that subject. My notion has all along been that the Anti-state-church Conference had better be left—as I wish the *British Quarterly* to be left—to do its own work in its own way. If there be mistakes in either project, it is of the sort which will be found to carry its own remedy along with it. Nearly two years since—before the Conference was projected—Dr Harris, and myself, and other brethren, held repeated meetings in London, with a view to instituting a Nonconformist Quarterly, and our plans were almost matured. We then felt, as we now feel, that another scale and quality of representation was needed among us, and if the Conference had never been heard of, a nonconformist quarterly journal would, no doubt, ere long, have come into existence. At the most, the influence of that Association has been, in this respect only, as that of one ingredient of causation among many.

Dr Vaughan sums up his sentiments as follows:—"I have thus made two negative confessions—first, that the *British Quarterly* will not seek the extension of the suffrage, or the amelioration of our many social evils, on the principles, or in the spirit, of the people's charter; secondly, that it will not seek the diffusion of the principles of protestant nonconformity after the manner of the Anti-state-church Conference. It will aim at both these ends, but in a mode and temper regarded as most likely to conduce to their accomplishment. . . . If our existing press is to evince a disposition to put down all representation of opinion which is not of a certain prescribed complexion, then it is not only time that we should have two *Reviews*, but it is inevitable that we shall ere long be divided into two parties throughout."

In Monday's *Patriot* Dr Price replies in detail to Dr Vaughan's letter. He commences by vindicating himself from Dr Vaughan's insinuation, that he (Dr Price) had manifested "a passion for monopoly in the religious literature" of dissenters. Now facts proved the very reverse; for on every occasion, whether public or private, on which he had alluded to the new review, he had always admitted the right of those who did not deem themselves represented by the *Eclectic*, to originate their own organ. He thus addressed himself in a letter to Dr Vaughan on the 17th of June:—

I do not challenge your or any other man's right to issue another and rival journal; it would be absurd in me to do so; but this I do say, the earliest intimation of such a project should have reached me direct from yourself, and the most explicit statement of the ground to be taken should have been put before the public. Neither of these has happened; and I am therefore compelled, most reluctantly, to believe, that there has been a lack of that frank and honourable bearing which ought to distinguish all our proceedings, and which is in natural alliance with schemes exclusively based on a sense of public duty.

Dr Price then refers to the question of sectarian differences in connexion with the two reviews. On these subjects the *Eclectic* had always maintained a strict neutrality; the *British Quarterly* is not pledged not to discuss them, but is to be the organ of the Independents exclusively. This was a departure from the course proposed in the *first* circular announcing the new review.

I confess, apart from all personal interests, the bitter regret with which I have witnessed the recent growth of a denominational feeling amongst us. My views on this point were recorded some years ago, when no such influence as might now possibly be suspected could have existed. We have our denominational magazines, and it is right we should; but, in the name of charity, and on behalf of Christian union, I ask, Where is the necessity, and what are the advantages, of our sectarianism being carried into the higher department of our general literature? I will not boast of the catholicity of the *Eclectic*, neither will I smile at the complacency with which my friend anticipates "the separateness from sectarianism" which is to distinguish his journal; but this I may say—for I speak of other men's writings—that I have greatly misapprehended the nature of Christian charity and Christian faithfulness, if the two are not found, to no inconsiderable extent, throughout the pages of my journal.

The attempt of Dr Vaughan to make it appear in his letter, that the *leading* feature in the *Eclectic* was its advocacy of the principles of the people's charter, is next adverted to—

Whatever sin I commit, that with which Dr Vaughan is chargeable shall not lie at my door. I am no chartist; and the use of the term in the passage under review is only adapted, if not actually designed, to prejudice his readers. In popular acceptation, the term is connected with the doctrine of physical force; and its employment, therefore, by Dr Vaughan, is indicative either of ignorance or of an intention to mislead. As I am no chartist, neither is the *Eclectic* a chartist journal. By some of the principles of the charter I abide. On the suffrage and the ballot I entirely accord with the views of the Complete Suffrage Union, and believe that the adoption of their sentiments on these points is of the utmost importance to the welfare and safety of the nation. To the principle of complete or real representation, I wish it to be understood that the pages of the *Eclectic* are open, at the same time that I feel myself perfectly free to canvass or oppose the machinery by which it is proposed to carry this principle out.

The frequency with which these views will be alluded to must depend on the course of events; but I have no intention of doing otherwise respecting them than I have done during the past two years. I do not regard the political as a prominent feature of the *Eclectic*, and must leave it to the nonconformist body to determine whether such an occasional advocacy of the right of every man to a voice in the choice of his representatives as my pages will exhibit, constitutes an adequate reason for discarding my journal.

On the subject of the Conference, Dr Price refers to Mr George Hadfield, of Manchester, as having been present when Dr Vaughan expressed himself as mentioned above, and as being able to vouch for the correctness of his statement. He comments on the marked contrast observable between the language used by Dr Vaughan in his public and private communications. In his printed letter he asserts, that, instead of this Conference having been the immediate and primary cause of his projected Review, so slight has been its influence as to constitute only "one ingredient of causation among many." In a letter to Dr Price, on the 20th of May, he expressed himself as follows:—

"With regard to the Conference affair, my mind is not at all in what you would account a more hopeful state. Indeed, the feeling seems to be only strengthening in many, and in myself also, that *there must be some more adequate public representation* of that class of dissenters—the largest and most instructed class of them, as I think—who do not see with the eyes of the said Conference, than we at present possess. What this may be, time will tell; but it must not be supposed that the large body of English nonconformists, who are not represented in the Conference, will allow it to be everywhere supposed that they are so represented.

"These are the sort of thoughts which are with me at present, and they are thoughts which I find have possession of the best minds in these parts. *If anything should spring from it which may be unpleasant to you, I am quite sure that it will be a sense of duty, and not any unfriendliness towards you, that will have prompted it.*"

Dr Price notices another inconsistency:

As an evidence corroborative of his assertion, that the Conference had little to do with his project, he says, "Nearly two years since, before the Conference was projected, Dr Harris and myself, and other brethren, had repeated meetings in London, with a view to instituting a *Nonconformist Quarterly*; and our plans were almost matured." This statement is singularly inaccurate; and the inaccuracy, viewed in connexion with the purpose for which the statement is made, gives it a character which I should be sorry to designate. The object of Dr Harris and others, unless I have been greatly misinformed, was not to establish a *Nonconformist Quarterly*, but one of a more general and comprehensive character. This was certainly Dr Vaughan's view of their design, though I am not ignorant of the efforts he made to induce them to adopt a position more hostile to the *Eclectic*. In proof of my assertion, and in distinct contradiction of his *present* statement, I have only to refer to a letter from himself, dated March 16th, 1843, in which he says, "In the projected Quarterly Journal, contemporary politics, *and the controversy in regard to the Church of England*, are to have no place, the ground taken being that of orthodox Christianity as opposed to deism and rationalism, and protestant Christianity as opposed to the catholicism of Rome and Oxford." Here, as in the former instance, I need not dwell on the contradiction. It is direct and glaring.

This letter concludes the correspondence on the subject, and the public is now in possession of *all* the facts of the case. By these, the conclusion is, in our view, fully made out, that the *British Quarterly Review* has been established, less for the promotion of literature—less as an opponent to the political doctrines of the *Eclectic Review*, than on account of the Anti-state-church Conference, and the serious inroad which that movement threatens to make on the influence of the aristocracy of dissent.

POOR MAN'S CHURCH, BURNLEY.—The following details will serve to show that the established church is not always what it ostentatiously professes to be, "the poor man's church." A poor industrious man of this town, with a family of nine children, being a strict and conscientious member of the church of England, as all his ancestors had been from the time of the reformation, took a pew in the south gallery of Burnley church, on the 6th of December, 1840, at the rate of £1 6s. per annum. At the end of the first year he punctually paid his rent to the owner of the pew (who, by the bye, is a wealthy builder), but the poor fellow, along with most of his family, being subsequently thrown out of employment, and, indeed, obliged to travel through the country in search of work, was unable to meet the demand at the end of the second year. Still the younger members of the family were loath to give up the seat, earnestly desiring to worship "the God of their fathers" as their ancestors were wont to do, and believing that they should soon be able to liquidate the year's rent due. Consequently they retained the seat for another year, but before the expiration of that period the church and chapel building owner, without acquainting the poor fellow or any of his family, re-let the pew to a rich neighbour, and seized or caused to be seized the whole of the Bibles, prayer, and hymn-books (worth more than £1), and not content with thus taking the law into his own hands, put his unfortunate victim into the Court of Requests for "the sum of two pounds twelve shillings for rent, for the use and occupation of a pew, or certain sittings in a pew, in the Old Church in Burnley;" the very words used in the process issued by the court, and not for a "common debt," as it has been reported by some members of the church, who are ashamed of the transaction. Not to enter further into detail, suffice it to say that the poor man was unable to meet the demand (there being the costs besides, amounting to 15s. 1½d.), and, on the 7th of August, in the presentyear, he was sent, like a common felon, to Lancaster castle, and was there incarcerated until the 27th! Under the operation of Lord Brougham's humane act, he might have been released a few days earlier; but having been so long without work, and having consequently suffered hunger and want, he preferred remaining where he was for the full time for which he was committed (twenty days), inasmuch as he there did get plenty of food. Be it remembered that the church of Burnley is parochial, for which rates are collected, having an endowment, including Easter dues, &c., of at least £1,100 per annum, and the incumbent (whom it is not meant to implicate in the present disgraceful transaction) is also the patron of another living, valued in 1830 at £800 a year; but, strange to say, there is not a single free seat for the poor in this "poor man's church;" so that the humbler classes of Burnley must either pay for a sitting or go to a dissenting chapel. It need scarcely be added that the whole family have seceded from the "poor man's church!" And yet churchmen affect to wonder at the increase of dissenters in the land.—*Blackburn Mercury.*

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER'S CHARGE.—The Bishop of Chichester has been holding his primary visitation, and has delivered a charge, in which he touches upon the condition of the poor, and the Puseyite controversy. On the former subject he says, "God is pleading for his poor, and the condition of the population is such, that the upper classes stand, as it were, upon their trial with respect to them." In reference to the dwellings of the poor, his lordship remarked, that "not only do their physical comforts greatly depend upon, but that religion and moral principles are hazarded by, the character of the dwellings they are bound to occupy." Upon the subject of the Puseyite schism, the Bishop expressed his opinion in the following terms:—

It is not my intention to speak at any length on those subjects which, in some degree, at least, are dividing churchmen among themselves. Let me, however, strongly advise you, and the younger of you especially, against the error of selecting authors, and reading, not with a view to an impartial judgment on disputed points, but simply for the purpose of culling arguments which may tend to the defence of preconceived notions upon subjects that may be dear to them. Men who act in that manner place themselves at once in danger of becoming inseparably engaged in the maintenance of a position which they had no intention originally of taking up. Such is, in fact and plain speaking, the history of the rise of the party in the church to which I am now alluding. *Its founders had no other intention, at first, than to raise a barrier against the threatening aspect with which the state appeared at that time to view the church.* In pursuing that object, they had recourse, perhaps not unnaturally, to those writers who favoured most strongly the pretensions of the church to independence. From that armoury they supplied themselves, and, continuing to be led on by the pressure of those principles, they have at length been landed in a position far removed from that which they originally contemplated, and which I do not wish to characterise further than by pointing to it as a warning; for it is not to be denied that several of them feel more considerable embarrassment and difficulty in reconciling the opinions which they promulgate with the allegiance they owe to the church and her formularies; nay, some of them speak of her too harshly and unseemly, and one has of late poured on her unmeasured contempt and contumely. However, for the correctness of the sketch I have given, I would appeal to a review of their progress, published by one generally considered as belonging to their number; and I think it must be admitted to furnish sufficient grounds for arriving at the conclusion that those so long unable to form their own course must be unfit to be guides to others in the formation of their theological opinions.

The Bishop subsequently adverted to an address presented to him, two years ago, by his clergy, referring to a revival of the convocation, which, he pithily remarked, appeared to him "a revival of many difficulties." In recommending the support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Bishop said:—

The missionary spirit is an essence of the gospel, and it is the duty of this nation, in connexion with those dependencies of the Crown, to cultivate and promote it. We are clearly and unequivocally bound to provide for the maintenance and the diffusion of the light of the gospel in those places, by every obligation of duty and brotherly love. This is clearly the purpose for which those countries and their millions of inhabitants were, in the providence of God, intrusted to the government of this land.

This is new doctrine for a bishop.

TRACTARIANISM.—A correspondence has been published, from which it appears that the churchwardens, or rather ex-churchwardens, of Marden, have recently written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, complaining of their preacher, Mr Shaw, whose sermons are described as being, according to their conception, objectionable in point of doctrine, and as having given offence. His Grace replied by a request that the churchwardens would mention the text of any such sermon, and the day on which it was preached. To this the churchwardens rejoin, that "it is difficult to name any particular text or sermon the most offensive, as the greater part we have heard from Mr Shaw were of the same nature and tendency, and appeared to us to savour strongly of Tractarianism." They, however, specify three particular sermons, which they characterise as having occasioned the "greatest dissatisfaction;" and, the charge thus made, the Archbishop brings the correspondence to a close with the following:—

"*Lambeth, Oct.* 12, 1844.

"GENTLEMEN—On receiving your letter of the 27th September, I desired Mr Shaw to send me the three sermons which, according to your statement, gave the greatest dissatisfaction to yourselves and other parishioners of Marden. Having read these discourses attentively, I can discover nothing unsound in them, but much solid and useful instruction, without any tendency to the erroneous doctrines peculiar to the church of Rome. I must, therefore, consider the offence which has been taken as arising from misapprehension on your part, not from any handling of the Word of God deceitfully on Mr Shaw's. It follows, of course, that I cannot deem Mr Shaw deserving of censure on account of these sermons, and that I must consider you as having separated from the church without any reasonable ground. I remain, gentlemen, your humble and obedient servant,

"*Messrs S. Hayes, W. Ranger.* W. CANTUAR."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—It has been stated to us, on good authority, that of about twenty-four public professors and lecturers, about an eighth, and of about seventy college tutors, nearly one-fourth, are adherents of the extreme Romanising party.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

Correspondence.

OUT-AND-OUTISM AND THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—As you neither expect your readers always to agree with you, nor—if I may judge from the letters which occasionally appear in the *Nonconformist*—take it amiss should they chance to turn correspondents, and tell you in what they differ, I make bold to trouble you with a line now.

With the sentiments so eloquently expressed in your last ecclesiastical article I do cordially agree. "Out-and-outism" is the thing that is wanted. It is demanded by the exigencies of the times, as well as by our professed allegiance to truth. I have no sympathy with the man who believes the union of church and state to be unscriptural, and that it seriously hinders the spread of the gospel, and who yet thinks it inconsistent with his Christianity manfully to declare his belief, and resolutely to act upon it.

I am persuaded that those amongst our ministers whom you somewhat harshly designate as "trimmers," will destroy their own influence with the sound-hearted among their people, as well as injure the cause of truth, to an extent of which they are little aware, by their conduct in regard to this great subject. I am not their apologist then. I cannot but believe them sincere, but I deeply deplore the course they think it right to pursue.

Of what, then, do I complain in your article? Simply that you have embellished it with a quotation from a speech, delivered last week, at one of the public meetings held in this city in connexion with the Congregational Union, and to which you seem to have attached a meaning not warranted, I think, either by the words you have quoted, or by the general style of the address in which they occurred. Certain I am of this, that had they been understood as intended for the Anti-state-church Conference, or for those persons who are prepared boldly to support the movement which it has originated, they would have had a sorry welcome from a Norwich audience, instead of the enthusiastic applause with which they were greeted. I, for one, clapped heartily, and did not dream that I was thereby compromising my attachment to the cause of dissent, or—which I hold to be identical with it—that of the Anti-state-church Conference.

Surely, dear sir, there is in the world too much of that very sort of sectarianism which Mr James so eloquently described, and so indignantly denounced. It as certainly does not attach to the Conference movement. And although Mr James has, unhappily, not thought it right to lend his weight and influence to the latter, he must not, therefore, be denied the right to condemn the former. Till he himself says, "Thou art the man," let us not suppose that he means us when he is describing something else.

I should not probably succeed in persuading you, that he was right in putting the names of William Brock and Bishop Stanley into the same list; and, therefore, will not attempt it, although I was not conscious, at the time, of any great violence done to my own "out-and-outism" by the humorous allusion to the worthy bishop. He is a churchman, of course. But then he is a long way in advance of his brethren on the bench in regard to the principles of both civil and religious liberty; and I believe not one of the intended victims of the recent church-rate prosecution ever suspected his lordship of being a party to those wicked proceedings. If all that is said of him be true, it were at least ungenerous not to acknowledge his superiority to the system with which he is unhappily identified.

I trust, sir, you will forgive my writing thus freely, and allow me to end as I began, by avowing myself a warm admirer of your paper in general, and of your last article in particular. I trust that its great principles will be pressed home to the consciences of our nonconforming brethren, until they all learn to stand erect, and declare themselves in the face of the world—*out-and-out* dissenters.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Norwich, Oct. 25th. A LAYMAN.

[We readily give insertion to our correspondent's letter. It is the misfortune of most men, when they speak enigmatically, to be understood by others in what appears to be the most obvious sense. It is quite supposable, that when Mr James repudiated the "vulgar, noisy, dirt-throwing, &c., *nonconformity*," he meant to denounce a something and a somebody which *he* only could specify. But as there are only two aspects under which nonconformity is at present known to the world—the passive and the active—and as Mr James is known to entertain strong feelings against the latter, the public will reasonably conclude, in the absence of other evidence, that the party whom he condemns is the party to whom he is opposed. Mr James's best defence would now be, a direct and manly avowal of the persons or party at whom his "repudiation" was leveled. When he says that he did not mean those whom we suppose him to mean, we will acknowledge that we have been unhappy enough to mistake a blow which was only seemingly aimed in a certain direction, as having been really intended to take effect there.]

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—I have read your remarks on the *Eclectic Review*, in the *Nonconformist* of October 16th, with much pleasure, and think they very appropriately follow your admirable article—"Eyes about you."

In no town in the kingdom is the caution of "Eyes about you" more needed than in Manchester, the birthplace of the *British Quarterly*, and which is fast becoming, in connexion with Liverpool and Leeds, the hot-bed of *respectable* (?) and aristocratic dissenterism. The fact is, that since Manchester has been incorporated, and the splendid Lancashire college has been erected, a species of dissenting dandyism has sprung up; and some of our principal men, instead of taking the lead of public opinion on those mighty and vital questions which require the united energies and influence of the whole dissenting body, are perpetually hovering about the purlieus of our town hall, playing at magistrates, mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, or are engaged with a small coterie of divines in dragging the wheels of dissent, &c., so as to prevent our onward progress. Under this lamentable state of things the complete suffrage movement, the separation of church and state, and all other questions that demand earnestness and self-denial, are looked upon as unwelcome intruders, and each of them is treated as Felix treated an inspired apostle, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." For his manly, unflinching, and talented advocacy of the great questions referred to—after having invested his property in the undertaking, and devoted years of the best part of his life in extending the circulation, and in raising the literary reputation of the *Eclectic Review*, so as to make its influence felt in the very strongholds of error—Dr Price is insultingly told, and through him the whole body of dissenters, that "the nonconformists have no suitable organ of their sentiments;" and he is compelled to listen to such miserable twaddle, not to say unmanly driveling, as, that "the Anti-state-church Conference is the greatest affliction that has befallen the dissenting body for three hundred years."* In order to supply Dr Price's deficiency, and to give the whole of the nonconformists a suitable vehicle for their sentiments, a denominational magazine, called the *British Quarterly Review*, has been determined on by members of the independent body only, no other nonconformists having taken part in their proceedings, or even being present at Dr Halley's vestry when the resolutions were "unanimously passed."

Dr Pye Smith's letter in the *Patriot* has, I am happy to say, done much to open the eyes of many most respectable independents, who became subscribers under the impression that it was to be a general organ of the nonconformists, but who now see that it will be a mere denominational magazine. Report says, that one of the most munificent donors (if not the most munificent donor) to every good cause connected with the independent body in Manchester, has expressed strong disapprobation at the course that has been pursued, inasmuch as it will tend to disunite the nonconformists at a time, above all others, when union was indispensably necessary.

The *Eclectic*, and its respected and talented editor, have nothing to fear from the starting of the sectarian *British Quarterly*, as there is little doubt that it will prove one of the best things that could have happened to the *Eclectic*, and much increase its circulation. Hitherto, I have only seen the *Eclectic* in connexion with others; but, in future, I shall certainly have a copy of my own, and will do all I can to promote its circulation, and I trust every dissenter who can possibly afford it will "go and do likewise."

I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

Manchester, Oct. 24th. VINDEX.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE'S REASONS FOR BEING A CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—It is but seldom that our aristocracy favour us with their opinions on theological subjects: this is to be regretted; as when they do condescend thus far, their views are usually distinguished by a perspicacity and truthfulness which is quite enchanting. This, indeed, might be expected by any one at all acquainted with their peculiar advantages, educated as they are at the places styled, *par excellence*, the seats of learning, and having frequent and familiar intercourse with the Gamaliels of "our excellent establishment," destined to legislate for the church, and peradventure to be keepers of the sovereign's conscience. It were wonderful indeed if their arguments were not clear, comprehensive, and

* Vide Dr Price's account of his interview with Dr Vaughan in April last, in the *Patriot* of October 17th, 1844.

profound; commanding at once the conviction and the homage of the "lower orders." These reflections presented themselves to my mind on reading Lord Wharncliffe's reasons for being a churchman, in his speech delivered at Barnsley on "the education of the poor," &c. "I am a churchman," said his lordship, "from a strong feeling that the church contains doctrines infinitely superior to any other that have ever been promulgated on earth; that they are the doctrines of our Saviour; that they are the doctrines which will lead to our eternal salvation. And for these reasons I am a steady, a staunch churchman." Now seriously, Mr Editor, did you ever hear such an impotent conclusion? What! does his lordship mean to say that other sections of the protestant church do not contain (to use his own beautiful phraseology) doctrines equally important—in fact the very same? To a plain man, like myself, his reasons seem very sufficient for receiving and believing the Bible in preference to the Koran or the books of Confucius, but no reasons at all for being a churchman; and I do not believe that there are many scholars of any standing in our sabbath schools but could give a better reason for being a dissenter.

If our nobles value their reputation—if they would avoid being laughed at by our very ploughboys—let them by all means eschew theology; let them stick to the turf—to their horses and their hounds. Why, it was but the other day that the chairman of an agricultural society in a neighbouring county, in addressing the successful candidates amongst the labourers, exhorted them to perseverance, in order that they might "lay up treasure against the great and final day." And this was uttered amidst the approving smiles of several of the clergy—those luminaries of the "poor man's church." And so the poor men were taught, that ploughing straight furrows, raising a good number of lambs, and, above all, supporting their families without parochial aid, would secure for them the plaudit of the Supreme Judge! One can scarcely forbear laughing at such driveling nonsense; and yet, when we recollect that these are the "doctrines," not *of* the church, certainly, but "contained," with many other bad things, *in* the church—the only tangible "doctrines" that many rural church-goers hear from year to year—we might more fitly take up the lament of the prophet, and say, "Surely the people perish for lack of knowledge."

But I suppose Lord Wharncliffe was aware that some parts of his speech would be unpalatable to the clergy, and so deemed it proper to compliment "the church;" and that if he had been requested to state at once what "doctrines" he had in view, he might have found himself nonplussed. I remember some years ago a nobleman, not far distant from this county, who is called "liberal," and presides at Bible meetings, &c., being sorely puzzled to know *why* the Society of Friends did not observe Good Friday; "and yet," said his lordship, "they are very good Christians, too!" The enigma which posed him was, *how* they could be "very good Christians," and yet not close their shop windows (at least half way) on Good Friday. He kept "Good Friday" himself, most rigidly, though he paid very little regard to the sabbath; and yet this is the man whom many dissenting whigs delight to honour. When will men understand the true dignity of manhood? When will they act upon the aphorism of the poet—

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
And all the rest is leather and prunella?"

Heartily wishing you success in your important work, I am, with great respect, yours,

A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FARMER.

LEICESTER MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I feel much surprised at my name appearing in your columns of the 23rd, as contesting one of the wards at the approaching municipal election with a complete suffragist. My opinions upon that subject are what they have ever been, and have undergone no change. I have never been a member of the "Complete Suffrage Association," as now constituted. Without occupying your valuable paper with particulars that would be uninteresting to most of your readers—I have not sought for the position I now occupy upon political or any other grounds. Trusting to your impartiality for the insertion of this,

I am, yours respectfully,

Leicester, Oct. 28, 1844. JOHN BAINES.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Oct. 28, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met at 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday, Mr Sturge in the chair.

The Secretary reported the draft of an address to the people of Ireland, on the subject of basing the federal movement on a sound principle of representation. The address was ordered to be printed in proof, and a special meeting called for Monday next to consider it.

The other business was mostly routine.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr Vincent delivered two lectures in this town, in Salem chapel, on Thursday and Friday nights last. The attendance was large and respectable. The reception of Mr Vincent's sentiments was thoroughly hearty, and the interest of the meetings was displayed by their warm and repeated applause. On the second night a goodly number of electors were present, who evinced the greatest attention and delight. In consequence of the interest manifested, Mr Vincent was requested to deliver two more lectures, which he has consented to do on Monday and Tuesday nights. He is to be entertained at a soirée in Sunderland, on Wednesday; after which he proceeds south, and will lecture at Sheffield next Monday.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—We believe it is not the intention of the Council of the League to appeal for any subscription this year. The noble contributions of last year, together with the expected produce of the great national bazaar to be held in London early in 1845, will suffice for the vigorous prosecution of the League's operations during another twelvemonth.—*Economist.*

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

At the Seine assizes, on Monday, the Prince de Robecq, son of the Duc de Montmorency, was tried for sedition. It was proved that there had been seized at the house of the defendant busts of "Henri Cinq," or the Duc de Bordeaux, and books containing entries showing that these "emblems of sedition" had been distributed and sold. The defence was, that these busts had been sold for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Society of St Louis, whose professed object is the relief of distressed persons of the legitimatist party; but the avocat-general contended that the society was a mere blind to conceal the political manœuvres of that party. M. Berryer, who defended the Prince, denied that there was anything political in the affair: he asserted that the society was purely one of charity, and that his client had been actuated by charitable motives alone. The defendant was acquitted, and was loudly cheered on leaving the court.

The *Moniteur Parisien* says—"It is announced that Captain Bruat, Governor of the Marquesas, is promoted to the grade of commander of the Legion of Honour."

The King of the French, with his Queen and other members of his family, repaired from Eu, on Wednesday, to St Cloud. The King, on quitting Windsor (says the *Revue de Paris*), had given orders for a sum of fifty thousand francs to be distributed amongst the servants of the household; but on its being observed to him that Queen Victoria had only given twenty-five thousand francs at Eu, his Majesty, from a sense of propriety, ordered that the same amount should be given in his name.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* explains why the King has been unable to fulfil his intention of bestowing the insignia of the Legion of Honour on the Lord Mayor of London and other English functionaries:—"At the termination of the war, and the arrival of the coalesced sovereigns in London, in 1814, so numerous were the applications for foreign orders, that the British government were obliged to adopt a prohibitive resolution, in order that Great Britain should not, like other countries that could be named, be inundated with crosses, ribands, and other decorations. It was ordered, therefore, and the rule has never been departed from, that no British subject should be authorised to wear any badge or distinction of any foreign order whatever, unless in reward for some striking service rendered *on a field of battle*. This rule, you will see, prevents the accomplishment of a wish which a letter before me says 'was dear to the King's heart.'"

The Paris papers are filled, as might be expected, with comments on the atrocious reform of the Spanish constitution, proposed by General Narvaez; but it is singular that not one, not even the papers which, on ordinary occasions, support M. Guizot's policy, *partout et à tout prix*, have a syllable to say in favour of this bantling, which has been produced under his fostering care. The most devoted papers can only go the length of holding their tongues. The *Journal des Débats* comes out boldly in terms of strong reprobation of the measure, from which it anticipates a succession of evils to Spain.

SPAIN.

Elsewhere we have given, from the *Morning Chronicle*, a full account of Narvaez's proposed "reform" in the Spanish constitution. A bill, embodying these changes, was presented to the Cortes on the 8th instant. The *Eco del Commercio* states that there is a majority in the chamber decidedly opposed to constitutional reform; contending that the execution of the organic law would be sufficient to neutralise all that is too democratic in the constitution of 1837. The question, at all events, it says, may be looked upon as a cabinet question, which can only be resolved by a change of ministry, or a dissolution of the Cortes. The committee appointed to draw up the address in reply to the royal speech met on the 20th instant, and adopted the basis upon which it was to be conceived. The majority of the committee had expressed itself zealously in favour of the project of "reform." On the authority of a private letter, dated at Madrid on the 15th, the Paris *National* says:—"It would be impossible to describe the agitation which prevails in that capital in consequence of the reactionary proceedings of the government. The writer of the letter adds, that the greatest disunion prevails in the cabinet, and that the most violent scenes had taken place in the council chamber. The day after the last decrees issued by the minister of finance appeared in the *Gazette*, Narvaez entered the council and addressed M. Mon in the most furious terms. He termed him a traitor, and threw the *Gazette* in his face; and had not M. Martinez de la Rosa interfered, a personal conflict would have been inevitable."

The manifesto of the Duke of Victory, which was published by the Madrid opposition journals of the 18th instant, and in which the phrase by which the duke offers his sword to maintain the constitution, coincides so completely with the period chosen to present the reform of the constitution, had produced considerable sensation among his friends.

Meanwhile, rumours gain strength, both of a progresista outbreak (and couriers from London, Espartero's abode, have been observed on the move in Spain), and of a Carlist insurrection, now said to be threatened because Queen Christina wants to marry her daughter to the Neapolitan prince, Count Trapani. Several Spanish officers of superior rank, who were preparing to commence a civil war in Spain, have been arrested. It appears likewise that Brigadier Lemerich had quitted Valladolid, and no trace of him had been discovered. It would seem that the plan of a simultaneous insurrection had been formed in the provinces of Girona and Tarragona. Notwithstanding the capture of many of the chiefs, another dangerous personage, Quintana de Ponte de Melins, had succeeded in crossing the French frontier, and had actually entered the Ampudan with a party of insurgents. The government, in order to defeat the object of the insurgents, had despatched a regiment of infantry, forming part of the garrison of Madrid, to Logrono, and a regiment of cavalry to Valladolid.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows concerning the case of Dr Kalley:—"The case of Dr Kalley appears now to have arrived at something of a crisis. The Portuguese government has proposed to Lord Aberdeen to give a pecuniary compensation (about £800) for the Dr's imprisonment of 170 days, admitting the illegality of the proceedings against him; but upon the condition that he will immediately withdraw from Madeira and the Portuguese dominions. Lord Aberdeen's answer has not yet been received; but, in the meantime, by a late arrival from Madeira, we learn that Dr Kalley has again proceeded to preach publicly against the Roman catholic religion in Funchal, and that a great ferment has been the result. The charter tolerates every form of worship in private, or within the confines of heterodox churches erected within the Portuguese dominions; but it most distinctly announces the Roman catholic to be the established religion of the state. If, therefore, Dr Kalley will not consent to retire, he will certainly be put down by a special law, which no effort of British diplomacy can prevent from passing."

SWEDEN.

The *Times* of Thursday contains the following:—"A letter from Stockholm of the 7th of October speaks of considerable excitement existing in the country with regard to the proceedings of the Diet. Since the rejection of the proposition concerning the change in the representation, three committees had been appointed for the purpose of drawing up a new plan. That formed in the committee presided over by Count Ankerswaerd, offers but little difference from those already rejected, and was in the sense of the conservative party. The committee under the presidency of M. de Hartmansdorff, although on the liberal side, admitted the principle of the separate state as a basis. The third committee endeavours to find a medium between the two extremes. The *bourgeois* classes and peasants are represented as being discontented with all these plans, rejecting resolutely all division into classes and states. Among the *bourgeois*, it seems, were to be found several of a more moderate tendency, whilst, on the contrary, the peasants, almost without exception, were in a great ferment of irritation."

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 21.—In the Plenary assembly the day before yesterday the question of the prolongation of the Diet was put to the vote. In all the estates (in that of the peasantry the votes were 61 to 28) it was resolved to petition the King to prolong the Diet for a month.

Another letter in the *Times* of yesterday, dated October 2, throws a little further light on the state of political parties in Sweden:—"We have reason to entertain the best hopes of the government of our beloved monarch, but some time must elapse ere his cautious deliberation leave him free to exercise a more extended activity. It would, however, seem that he is inclined to depart from his previous system, of looking first to the security of the four estates. These estates have in the present Diet, and partially in the late one, separated into two bitterly adverse parties, the nobles and the priesthood being in opposition to the citizens and the peasantry; and the result has been a conflict to which it is not easy to foresee an end, except through the interposition of the King. These two parties here are not inaptly compared to the tories and whigs in England. The latter are now actively engaged in preparing a new plan of representation, their former one having been thwarted by the churchmen and the nobility. It cannot be expected that the latter will voluntarily resign so great a portion of their hereditary privileges. The new proposal of the whigs presents a remarkable resemblance to the appropriate and much-wished-for changes in Scandinavia. On the question of religion, Christianity is the only condition required for the right of voting and the privilege of eligibility to the Diet. This is equivalent to the emancipation of the non-Lutheran confessions. It is, however, to be expected that the adverse parties—or, as they may be called, the Swedish tories—will move heaven and earth to prevent the establishment of this equalisation."

BRAZIL.

We learn from Rio Janeiro, by way of New York, that a new source of difference has arisen between this country and the United States. It is thus related by the *Morning Chronicle*:—"The dates from Rio Janeiro are two days in advance of those which came direct by the government packet. The *Journal do Commercio* contains an account of a rupture between the commander of the British brig of war, Alert, Captain Bosanquet, and Captain Dumas, of the brig Cyrus, of New Orleans. It appears that, when lying off Calinda, on the coast of Africa, the British captain came alongside of the Cyrus, and, suspecting her to be a slaver, demanded to see the brig's papers. This the American captain refused, and at length the box or chest containing them was broken open, and the documents were examined by the captain of the English vessel, he of the suspected brig protesting against the proceeding in loud and indignant terms. It is added that, after the British

captain had left the Cyrus she was sold to the Portuguese, and immediately filled with slaves. During the altercation, and before the sale, the British captain is reported to have said to the American, 'The reason you cannot show me the papers is because you have sold your vessel—I was told so.' The American captain's version of the affair is evidently exaggerated, and contains a great deal of idle bombast, such as the 'American flag trampled upon by the British,' 'Our flag is insulted, it will cost the English nation dear,' &c., and he accuses the English captain of being a coward and turning pale! His letter is published in the American papers, and duly penned with imposing capitals and notes of admiration. The writer clearly calculated upon the morbid jealousy of his countrymen respecting the right to search suspected slavers, carrying the American flag, and the rhodomontade in which he indulges, however ridiculous it may appear on this side of the Atlantic, has made, and will continue to make, some stir on the other side."

ALGIERS.

The insurrection of the Kabyles at Dellys appears to have been a serious affair, and totally unexpected. A letter from Algiers, of the 20th, published in the *Siecle*, says there were 130 of the French killed and wounded, of whom 15 were officers. Thirty-five men and two officers were killed. The insurrection was quite unlooked for, for General Comman had, during the previous month, sent troops through all the districts of the neighbourhood of Dellys without meeting with the slightest resistance. On the 15th, however, he wished to go among a tribe called the Flessat-el-Baher, where it was suspected that a turbulent chief, of the name of Bel-Kassem, had taken refuge, and organised a resistance to the French. He there found several redoubts built of dry stone, which he determined to attack. The redoubts were taken at the point of the bayonet, but, although he had a considerable body of troops under his command, he found himself ultimately obliged to retreat. The retreat is said to have been made in good order, but the enemy followed so close that twelve men of the rear-guard were killed and two officers wounded. At all events, the French army retreated in all haste to Dellys, which they reached without halting, although the distance is 40 miles. Immediately on hearing of the affair, Marshal Bugeaud left Algiers with four regiments, which had just arrived at Algiers from Morocco. The number of the Kabyles is estimated at 7,000 men. The number of French engaged in the affair was 1,500 men. Marshal Bugeaud has carried along with him a reinforcement of 2,000.

Abd-el-Kader is surrounded by a force with which he can defy both Morocco and France.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold opened the Belgian Chambers in person on Tuesday last. The King's speech alluded mostly to local topics—such as railways and other public works, the discipline of the army, the balance of expenditure and revenue, and the satisfactory result of the harvest. It announced relations of cordiality and mutual confidence between Belgium and foreign powers. It also announces commercial arrangements with the Zollverein, and increase of customs' prohibitions, from which France and Prussia are both excepted, and which, of course, fall exclusively upon England. Whilst commercial communications are thus closed against us, postal facilities are opened to us, as we are informed by a special paragraph in the royal speech. That is to say, "Although you may not trade, you may write."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Outrage in Madeira.—The Sierra San Antonia, a mountain district of Madeira, has recently been given up to pillage under the following circumstances:—On the evening of the 16th of September, fourteen policemen, some armed and others intoxicated, attempted to seize Nicolao Vieira, a Portuguese, who, about eighteen months ago, had joined the Scottish communion. Their only authority was a warrant, not signed as required by law. Under these circumstances Nicolao refused to follow them until it should be light. His neighbours rallied round him; and, after some altercation, but without a blow being struck by either side, the police retired. On the 23rd of September, fifty soldiers, commanded by Captain Oliveira, proceeded, under pretence of seizing the offenders, to pillage the district. Some of the houses were gutted, others stripped of their valuables, the live stock was killed, and the inhabitants either taken prisoners or obliged to fly. The houses of two English merchants, Messrs Burnett and Ellicott, were filled with women flying from the violence of the soldiery. It was not till the pillage had continued three days that those gentlemen obtained, by their urgent remonstrance, an order to restrain the soldiers. Twenty-two prisoners were brought round in a frigate and lodged in Funchal gaol. The illegal signature of the warrant would have justified any resistance, while the circumstance that no blows were struck clearly proves how trifling it actually was. The pillage was witnessed by several English gentlemen who visited the spot, and its effects are still visible to all who go to the Sierra. Ten of the prisoners belong to the family of Maria Joaquina, who is still in prison under sentence of death.

The King of Sardinia has published an ordinance abolishing all the privileges and restrictions of trades in his states; and declaring that every man is now free to exercise his calling without control from any of the bodies whose consent was hitherto necessary.

Dreadful Fire in Hanover.—On the night of the 16th ult., 213 dwelling-houses, a church, and several public offices, buildings, &c., in the mining town of Clausthal, Hanover, were destroyed by fire. About 3000 of the inhabitants were utterly ruined.

A Factory in Mississippi.—The planters themselves are going into the manufacturing business in earnest. A large cotton and woollen factory has been established at Natchez, Mississippi, the property of Messrs Robertson, Osgood, and Wells. This is the natural consequence of our corn law, which has driven the United States to a retaliatory tariff, imposing such heavy duties on the importation of goods as to make it profitable to manufacture them in America.

Liberated Africans at St Helena.—The last arrivals from St Helena bring the intelligence that it is the intention of government to make that island a depôt for captured slaves, with a view, we suppose, to their being ultimately shipped to the West Indies as emigrants. Our information as to the treatment of those unfortunate Africans who have already been taken there, imperatively demands that a complete alteration of the system, as inhuman as it has been found expensive, should take place, before another of these unhappy people should be sent thither. It will scarcely be believed that the schooner which brought the last batch of captured Africans, some six or seven months ago, to the island, was there when the last mail was despatched, with all those who survive (about one half) on board. It appears that they have not been allowed to land; but whether this has arisen from instructions received from the Colonial office, or whether it results from the mere will of the governor of the island, we are unable to say. Some of those who had previously arrived, and were allowed to land, our informant assures us, are half-starved. It is really sickening to read the accounts which have been submitted to us of the hardships endured by the liberated Africans at St Helena, previously to their being despatched to the West Indians. We trust we shall soon be permitted to publish the details with which we have been furnished on this point. It is estimated that about 7,000 Africans have been introduced into St Helena, a part of whom have been removed to British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and the Cape of Good Hope; the remainder, a few in number, still continue on the island.—*Anti-slavery Reporter.*

The Queen of Spain.—A Madrid letter in the *Débats*, giving an account of the opening of the Cortes, says:—"The Queen is much grown, and, though she is thinner, her constitution has evidently gained strength. Her forehead, her eyes, her smiles, and, above all, her voice, and also her deportment, are those of her mother, whom she seeks to imitate. Since the unfortunate occurrence of last year, her Majesty never transacts business with only one of her ministers being in the presence; but two of them always attend her in her cabinet. She is said to display a great aptitude for business, conferring at length with her ministers, and almost always in important cases requiring the papers to be left with her, that she may consider them maturely before she comes to a decision. She takes pride in showing courage and resolution. On their return from Barcelona the two Queens having been very ill, from the usual effects of a sea voyage, they, on landing at Tarragona, determined to make the rest of the journey by land, as far as Valencia. As their equipages were not there, they set out incognito in one of the diligences, accompanied only by Gen. Narvaez and Count Vista Allegria, under secretary to the minister of war. On passing at night through the Maestrazgo, the scene of one of the most terrible of Cabrera's exploits, General Narvaez perceived some horsemen in the distance, whom he suspected might be a party of rebels, who had recently infested the country. He and the secretary alighted to examine them more closely. Happily, they proved to be only a band of muleteers. On the Queen's return to Madrid, one of the grand officers of her household asked her if she was not frightened at Maestrazgo? 'Frightened!' exclaimed the Queen, looking proudly at him, 'No; I am like my mother, I am never afraid!' Her Majesty has an excellent memory, retaining the whole chronology of ancient and modern history, of which she has given many remarkable proofs in this respect as well as in others. She never forgets the name of a person she has once known. She is perhaps the only person in Spain who can repeat by heart the whole of the constitution of 1837, and also all the rules and orders of the two chambers, of which she is a strict observant."

Female Stockbrokers.—The *Moniteur Parisien* has the following:—"Nothing can prevent the women from gambling at the Stock Exchange. They were first excluded from the hall, next from the galleries, and afterwards from the portico. Now they have taken refuge under the lime-trees on the right and left of the Palace of Plutus. There courteous and discreet chevaliers come and acquaint them with the fluctuations of the funds, receive their orders to buy or sell, and, in short, affairs take their accustomed train."

Dreadful Whirlwind.—A letter from Cette, near Montpelier, gives an account of a dreadful whirlwind, which visited that town on the 22nd, and did a vast deal of damage. The government establishment of engineers, a very large building, was utterly destroyed, even the walls not being left standing. The zinc roof of the building was carried into the air, and broken into thousands of pieces, which fell in different parts of the town, where they did a great deal of injury. Several other large buildings were also destroyed, and the place is described as resembling a town which had undergone the horrors of a siege. At the same time a storm prevailed in the harbour which wrecked and sunk six or seven large merchant vessels, besides a great number of fishing and other boats. The number of persons who perished is calculated at about thirty, but the exact number was not known, and numbers were still missing whose fate was uncertain. A great number besides are severely wounded from the falling houses, and even at the time when the accounts came away the people were afraid of a renewal of the disasters, as the storm was not yet over. This unlooked-for calamity had created the utmost distress and alarm.

An Extraordinary Barometer.—The mate of the brig Grand Turk received a few years since a severe blow with a club over the left eye: the skull was probably slightly fractured, and is so tender as to indicate, with unfailing accuracy, any change in the weather. The captain of the brig says—"Generally about six hours before the commencement of a gale his head begins to ache with more or less violence, as the case may be, the position higher or lower on the head, and the degree of pain denoting squall or gale, moderate or severe; and so peculiar are the sensations, and so infallible in their indications, that he is able to foretell the commencement, and generally the duration and severity, of a gale with a greater degree of accuracy than I have ever known a barometer to do."—*American Paper.*

The *National de l' Ouest* complains that the English have seized the north point of Prince's Island, at the mouth of the Gaboon river, on the western coast of Africa—a site which belongs to the Portuguese—under the pretence of establishing a coal-depôt for Atlantic steamers; and the journal assumes that the object is, to blockade the Gaboon, in case of a collision with the French, who have a factory on the banks of the river.

Health of the Emperor of Russia.—The latest letters received from St Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas has been so violently affected by his grief, occasioned by the loss of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, that his health has been greatly shaken since that event. Leeches have been applied three several times. "The Emperor," says the same correspondent, "lives in a state of complete isolation, and pays no attention whatever to public affairs. His temper has been also much embittered. His state of health naturally produces a most deep and painful impression in St Petersburg."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

On Monday morning the Queen proceeded in state from Buckingham palace to open the New Royal Exchange.

As early as 7 o'clock crowds of pedestrians, chiefly of the middle class, loaded with packages of biscuits and good things, were seen in every direction hurriedly and anxiously wending their way to some sight-seeing window, prepared to alleviate the mischief of too long a fast. As 8 o'clock approached all the streets near Temple bar were thus thronged. Proceeding westward, the bustle had as yet scarcely begun; troops of policemen lining the Strand on each side, and large bodies of them collected in open spaces—Trafalgar square, Waterloo place, and the bottom of St James's street—numerous union-jacks and royal flags adorning the houses, were the chief indications of the approaching ceremonial.

At 9 o'clock St James's park began rapidly to fill, and thousands of spectators ranged themselves in line down the Mall, from the palace gates to the German chapel, along which route the royal carriages were to pass.

About 5 minutes past 11 o'clock her Majesty entered the royal carriage, and the procession immediately formed. On emerging from under the marble arch her Majesty was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm — the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs being continued down the whole of the densely crowded line. Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged these bursts of enthusiasm in the most gracious and graceful manner, by bowing on either side.

Her Majesty was dressed in white satin, and wore a silver tiara set with brilliants, and looked remarkably well. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was seated on the left of her Majesty in front, was dressed in the uniform of the hon. artillery company, of which His Royal Highness is colonel. He, too, looked extremely well, and repeatedly bowed to the cheers of the crowd.

The procession, which comprised the principal officers of the royal household and the cabinet ministers, ambassadors, followed by the state coach, containing the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Buccleugh, and the Earl of Jersey, left the palace gates at about five minutes past eleven o'clock. The route was along the park, through the iron gates, by the German Chapel into Pall-mall east, the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate hill, St Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange:—

On emerging from the park into Pall-mall the scene was most exciting. Above and amidst all the cheering was heard the busy hum—the surge-like roar of a vast assemblage of human beings, each individual expressing his or her feeling of loyalty or delight by cheers or some exclamation. Every balcony and every window—nay, every roof, where it was possible to obtain a view, was crowded. The streets on each side presented a dense and unbroken mass of human beings, with difficulty kept back within the bounds of their confined space by lines of policemen and mounted lancers.

On passing Charing cross the multitude appeared to thicken—there was, if possible, a more dense crowd, and a greater bustle in the streets. Many of the balconies along the Strand were covered with cloth, hung with festoons of different coloured stuffs, and with bows of ribands and artificial flowers, and a union jack or a royal flag floated over the heads of

the crowd from almost every window. Within the railings around St Mary's church platforms were erected, gaily dressed with flags, and crowded with ladies; over the principal entrance to the church the Sunday-school children were ranged on a platform, and sang the National Anthem as the royal *cortège* passed. Their tiny voices were, however, but little heard amidst the deafening shouts of the crowd, of which the students of King's College formed no inconsiderable part. St Clement Dane's Church was also surrounded on the Strand side by platforms, every inch of which was occupied. A short delay of the royal carriage took place at this narrow and inconvenient part of the Strand from the density of the crowd on either side, barely affording room for the royal carriage and its escort to pass. The royal carriage then proceeded from this point to Temple bar at a very slow pace. Arrived at the bar, the royal carriage stopped under the archway, the gates being open, and was met there by the civic authorities.

At a few minutes after 11 o'clock, the Lord Mayor's state carriage, and the carriage of the civic officers and of the aldermen, were drawn through to the west side of Temple bar, that they might be turned round the more readily in the more spacious area of St Clement Dane's churchyard. The Lord Mayor was warmly cheered, and the splendid equipages of the new sheriffs elicited universal admiration. At 25 minutes to 12 o'clock the gates of Temple bar were closed. At a quarter to 12 her Majesty's state coach had arrived immediately under the gateway. The Lord Mayor—wearing a splendid robe of crimson velvet with collar of SS. and Spanish hat and feather, followed by the aldermen in their usual scarlet robes—now approached within a short distance of the royal carriage; and his lordship, having alighted, uncovering and making a profound reverence, presented to her Majesty the city sword. Her Majesty, having accepted it by touching the hilt with her right hand, was graciously pleased to signify her desire that the Lord Mayor should again resume and retain it. "No, no, my Lord Mayor," was her Majesty's reply to his lordship's offer to surrender to the Sovereign, according to ancient usage, the emblem of his exclusive jurisdiction within the walls of the city. The Lord Mayor, after receiving back the sword, withdrew from the side of the state coach with several obeisances, which Prince Albert acknowledged by half rising from his seat beside her Majesty, and bowing repeatedly with much grace. The Lord Mayor then remounted, and putting on his hat, took his place in the line of procession, immediately preceding the carriage of her Majesty.

A description of the order of the civic procession was given in our last week's paper.

The last of the Life Guards, who closed the procession as an escort, had passed through the gateway by five minutes to 12 o'clock. The arrangements and decorations of the houses from St Paul's to the Temple were most complete and elaborate; banners floated from several of the upper windows, and no pains seemed to be spared for the purpose of giving to her Majesty a loyal and enthusiastic welcome.

Her Majesty passed up Ludgate hill a few minutes after 12 o'clock. Her progress along the street was marked by the most enthusiastic cheering, and both the Queen and Prince Albert seemed to be not only in the perfect enjoyment of health, but fully partaking of the joyous spirit which seemed to animate the vast assemblages through which they passed. The procession was of course followed by an immense mob, and the streets gradually became less crowded, perfect good humour and hilarity prevailing amongst the people during the whole of the day. Every window was crowded with spectators. The procession passed slowly through St Paul's Churchyard, up Cheapside. That populous thoroughfare had, from an early hour, been an object of great attraction, as being in that locality in which all the "sights" connected with the progress of the Sovereign would be concentrated. The appearance of the street itself was not a little attractive, from the number of tastefully-arranged flags and banners of England, intermixed with those of all nations, which floated from almost every house on the line up to Cornhill. As the procession moved up Cheapside, her Majesty and Prince Albert were loudly cheered, as was also the Lord Mayor, who rode in front of the royal carriage, bearing the sword of state.

The large open space in front of the Exchange was occupied by the various livery companies; the public being excluded by a temporary wooden railing. Previous to the arrival of the royal and civic processions, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the cabinet ministers, and other distinguished persons, came to the Exchange in private carriages, to be in waiting to receive the Queen.

As 12 o'clock struck, there appeared to be a general movement among the multitude congregated near the Mansion-house, and the cheers which were now raised, at first heard in the distance, but becoming more and more audible every instant, plainly indicated that the royal and civic procession was near at hand. Very soon after this the first part of the procession, as it had left Temple Bar, reached the Royal Exchange.

The Lord Mayor alighted at the northern side of the Exchange; but immediately afterwards proceeded to the principal western entrance, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty. In waiting also to receive her Majesty in the temporary wooden structure erected in front of the colonnade, were all the attendants and officers of state, who had already been set down at the porch of the Royal Exchange, as the carriages in which they were conveyed composed the first part of the procession. As the royal carriage passed the Mansion-house, cheers loud and long rent the air, which were audible far and wide. It was remarked as a very curious circumstance, that just as her Majesty reached the Mansion-house, the sun, which had been obscured by a slight mist all the morning, penetrated through the thickness of the air, and cast its beams on the royal carriage. In a few moments after passing the Mansion-house, the royal carriage reached the principal western entrance of the Royal Exchange, where it drew up in the centre.

As her Majesty went from her carriage to the inside of the Exchange, she was most vociferously cheered. Preceded by the Lord Mayor, the Queen, followed by Prince Albert and her suite, walked round the arcade surrounding the quadrangle, where a large number of persons were assembled, up the grand staircase to Lloyd's rooms, which were to be the principal scene of the day's proceedings. In the subscribers' room a magnificent *dejeuner* was prepared. The tables were heaped with every conceivable delicacy, and a profusion of the finest wines. There were four tables extending the whole length of the room, with seats on either side for the guests, the two centre tables being wider apart than the others, in order to afford a broad passage up the room to the cross-table, where a special preparation had been made for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a few of the chief guests. This table was covered with massive gold plate. The commercial reading-room was fitted up for "the throne-room," and gorgeously decorated. At the eastern end of this reception-room was a raised dais, three steps in height, and covered with crimson cloth, of the same with which the whole of the room was covered. On this dais there was a chair or throne of crimson velvet and gold, for the use of her Majesty when receiving the address of the corporation. Beyond this reception-room some of the offices attached to Lloyd's were fitted up as retiring-rooms for her Majesty. The principal guests were received in the "commercial-room." They comprised some of the most distinguished persons in the country; indeed, it may safely be said that there were very few individuals of rank or station now in town who were not present on this occasion, so auspicious to the commercial interests of the city of London.

By half-past eleven o'clock all the guests, except those who were in immediate attendance on her Majesty, had arrived, and the banqueting room was full. By a very judicious arrangement they were shown to their seats as soon as they arrived, by which plan much confusion was prevented. Shortly after the Queen entered the banqueting room, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by a large retinue: she was received by the whole company, who bowed repeatedly and cheered. Arrived at the upper end of the room, her Majesty did not take her seat at the royal table, but proceeded at once, escorted by the Prince, to the throne room. Here she received the address of the corporation, which was read by the Recorder of London. It contains the following passage:—

"Yielding to that eminent citizen and benefactor of his kind, Sir Thomas Gresham, the signal merit to plan and execute, at his own charge, this glorious work, we still rejoice to trace the assisting hand of the City, and the ancient company of Mercers, from the earliest prosecution of the design, and our gratitude is kindled in reflecting that each memorable epoch of the Royal Exchange is marked by the solicitude of the reigning monarch to raise and to rebuild the structure from the ashes to which it has been twice reduced by the calamitous effects of fire.

"King Charles II. commenced the former building on the 23rd of October, 1667, and the illustrious Prince, the royal consort of your Majesty, under your Majesty's auspices, laid the first stone of the present edifice on the 17th of January, 1842.

"Deign, therefore, most gracious lady, to regard with your royal approbation this work of our hands, the noble and well-constructed pile again raised by the citizens of London, and erected on a site rendered worthy of the objects of so vast an undertaking, to endure, we fervently pray, for ages, a memorial and imperishable monument of the commercial grandeur and prosperity, and of the peaceful triumphs of your Majesty's happy reign. Signed, by order of court,

"HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER."

Her Majesty's reply contained nothing worth notice, except the following passage:—

"The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange.

"These objects are near to my heart. Their attainment will, I trust, be recorded among the peaceful triumphs of my reign; and I shall rejoice if I am thus enabled, by the blessing of divine Providence, to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

Shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor preceded the Queen to the royal table, when she partook of the grand refection which had been provided. After the usual toasts, her Majesty, through the medium of the Lord Mayor, gave "Prosperity to the city of London," which was of course most warmly received. Shortly after half-past two o'clock, her Majesty rose from the table, and, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, left the banqueting room with her suite, preceded by the Lord Mayor, and followed by the cabinet ministers. The procession proceeded down the grand staircase, and towards the merchants' area. On arriving there, the heralds advanced to the centre, and made proclamation. Sir James Graham then handed her Majesty a document, when her Majesty declared it to be her royal will and pleasure that the building should henceforth bear the name of the Royal Exchange. This gracious announcement was received with loud cheers, and her Majesty, having taken leave of the Lord Mayor, immediately proceeded to her carriage.

And thus opened the great mart of England's commerce.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN.—While the royal party were engaged in the Exchange, thousands of persons who had not an opportunity in the morning of witnessing the royal procession, were flocking from all quarters of the metropolis, to the route along which the *cortège* would pass on its return. Even those who had arrived at an early hour remained, in order that they might catch another glimpse of the Queen and the Prince, and their wish was gratified about half-past two o'clock, when her Majesty left the Exchange in one of the royal carriages, drawn by two horses only, and proceeded on her way to the Great Western terminus down Cheapside. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort, who were as vociferously cheered as before, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude. The same enthusiastic homage was paid the royal party the whole of their road home, which was performed at a brisk pace.

ILLUMINATIONS.—In the evening, notwithstanding the declaration of the Court of Aldermen, the streets on the line of the procession were partially illuminated, and the people, who had almost universally taken a holiday on the occasion, remained in the streets till a late hour. Amongst the most prominent of these, was the office of the Anti-corn-law League, in Fleet street, which showed the words, "Union for all nations, Free trade," brilliantly illuminated.

THE SLAVE-TRADING CASE.—On Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, Mr Baron Rolfe read the judges' decision in the case of Thomas Jennings, charged with slave-trading. Mr Jennings had pleaded *autrefois acquit*, as we stated on the 21st September. The decision was, that the last four counts in the indictment could not be sustained, but that the first four were good in substance; and therefore judgment on the demurrer must be in favour of the crown. The counsel for the prosecution applied on Thursday for a postponement of the trial; a material witness, Captain Hill, being absent. The application was granted; though the prisoner's counsel wished the trial to be proceeded with at once; it having been so often postponed.

TRIAL OF THE HON. MR TOUCHET.—The Hon. W. Ross Touchet, brother of Lord Audley, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, on a charge of feloniously shooting at Thomas Smith, with intent to murder him. After a trial of some length, he was pronounced "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. The circumstances of the case may be gathered from the evidence of the son of Thomas Smith, the keeper of the shooting gallery:—Alfred Smith: I was in the shooting gallery on the 6th July. The prisoner held a pistol in his hand. My father was loading another. I heard the report of the prisoner's pistol. I saw him deliberately fire at my father. By Mr Justice Maule: I saw the prisoner deliberately fire at my father. My father said, "You rascal, why did you shoot me?" He replied, "I did it on purpose; I wish to be hung." I fetched a policeman. Adolphus Lonsdale, 110 F division: I was called into Mr Smith's shooting gallery. I saw the prisoner standing with an umbrella under his arm. I asked if he shot Mr Smith. He said he had shot him, as he (prisoner) was tired of his life, and wished to be hung. The evidence of his brother, Lord Audley, and of Drs Monro and Warburton, tended to show that the prisoner was quite insane.

A FORGERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES has just been discovered. The forged notes are all for £100; all of them, it seems, are dated the 5th December, 1843, and one marked with the letters "Y-E"; although their numbers are different, as if they formed part of a series. The paper on which they are printed distinguishes this from all similar attempts that have ever been known for some years. In the ordinary forgeries of £5 notes, the water-mark has been copied on a wooden block, and a mark sufficiently like the ordinary water-mark to deceive the unpractised eye, has been made on the false note by intense pressure. In these £100 notes, on the other hand, there is a real water-mark, such as could only have been obtained by manufacturing paper expressly for that purpose. The parties who have seen the notes declare that they are such excellent imitations that none but experienced inspectors of the bank of England could detect the forgery, and even those only by the most careful examination. The notes come from Belgium, and it is therefore surmised that the fraud has been committed abroad: it is considered probable that the paper was made and the plate engraved at Paris. The total amount of the notes already discovered is less than £1,000; but there is no reason to believe that this is the whole extent of the fraud; on the contrary, it is supposed to be much more extensive. The *Times* of Saturday says:—The forgery of Bank of England notes which we mentioned yesterday is expected to create a great excitement on the Continent. A fraud of the kind on so large a scale has probably never been known in the European cities; and it is not unlikely that during the panic a great many notes may be sent over here to be cashed. It appears that no less than forty of these forgeries were passed on the money changers of Paris between Monday and Thursday last.

IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—We noticed, some time ago, a metropolitan association recently formed for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, upon a plan which appeared to us highly deserving of approbation. From a letter which has appeared in the *Times*, from Mr Gatliff, the honorary secretary, we learn with satisfaction that that plan has not been abandoned, but that "the heads of the charter of incorporation, including the guaranteed rate of interest upon investments (4 per cent.), are under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade; and the projectors are only waiting the issue to carry their plan into execution. If they but succeed in showing the feasibility of the scheme—in making a

beginning that shall set an example to others—they will render an important service to the community. The object to be aimed at in all such benevolent enterprises is, to help the poor to help themselves, without interfering with their independence.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG.—The students of University college have resolved to invite Professor Liebig to a public dinner, and have nominated a committee to make arrangements to carry the invitation into effect.

Her Majesty has conferred the Garter, vacant by the death of the late Duke of Grafton, upon the Earl of Powis.—*Globe*.

Report asserts that her Majesty intends paying early visits to the ducal seats of Strathfieldsaye, Arundel Castle, and Goodwood.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.—[The papers also state that, during the last few weeks extensive preparations have been making at the mansion of the Marquis of Exeter, Burghley park, for the reception of the Queen in the early part of the ensuing month. The extensive pile is situate one mile south from Stamford, in Lincolnshire.]

PRINCE ALBERT has established a prize at Eton for the encouragement of the study of modern languages. Rugby is the only public school which has, for many years, made the study of modern languages, not an optional, but a necessary part of school education.

THE ROWLAND HILL TESTIMONIAL.—The subscriptions now amount to about £10,000. The London committee, however, say that this cannot be held as a sufficient *national* reward for such national services as those of Rowland Hill. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the nation at least to double this sum. If every letter writer, for only a single week, would pay a twopenny instead of a penny rate for his letters, the amount, and more, would be raised.

TROPICAL ANNOYANCES.—Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The *bête rouge* lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose; you eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockroaches, and snakes get into the bed; ants eat up the books; scorpions sting you on the foot. Every thing bites, stings, and bruises; every second of your existence, you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Meriam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your teacup, a nondescript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eggs in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter. All nature is alive; and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up, as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapours, and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our old British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.—*Sydney Smith*.

IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA.—A church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pilaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement; the whole is covered with corrugated iron, and the ceiling formed in paneled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor of heat. The body of the church is 65 feet by forty; the chancel, 24 by 12; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows, and four others, are of stained glass. The cost of this iron church is £1,000.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

AMERICAN SHOPKEEPERS.—Nothing can exceed the civility of the storekeepers. It is true they will not put themselves much out of their way; but then a refusal or an excuse is made with politeness, and you are not pressed and urged to purchase, as you so often are in European shops. A stranger also should recollect that the value he sets upon his dollar is very different from the estimation in which it is held here. He must learn to regard it as a sixpence, and part with it as such. Dollars are not scarce at New Orleans. As a proof of this, I will mention a trifling affair, which occurred, I remember, soon after our arrival. One of our party went into a watchmaker's store to purchase a glass for a watch. After a short delay, a gentleman emerged from an inner room, with his mouth filled, not only with the eternal quid, but with no small portion of his dinner besides. On hearing the demand, he very coolly replied, "Well now, as I'm eating my dinner, if you're going right up and down town, s'pose you just call again, and see if I've done, and then we'll put a glass in that watch." His surprised customer took up his property, and slightly hinted that he would go to another store for his glass. No attempt was made to detain him—the dollar was no more to the New Orleans trader, as I said before, than a sixpence.—*Mrs Houstoun's Texas*.

Punch says that the British Association, instead of advancing science, has only brought it back to where it was thirteen years ago. "They met," says he, "at York in 1831, and were at York in 1844. So that they have just come round to the point they started from."

There is no earthly thing more mean and despicable in my mind, than an English gentleman destitute of all sense of his responsibilities and opportunities, and only reveling in the luxuries of our high civilisation, and thinking himself a great person.—*Dr Arnold*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 30th.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Gresham committee, it is said, have determined to allow the public to inspect the edifice to-day and two following days in the present week. The public are to be admitted by tickets, obtainable from the Court of Aldermen, or the members of the Gresham committee, and issued for certain hours of the day (in order to avoid the inconvenience of too many crowding to the spot at the same time). Visitors to enter at the great western doorway under the principal portico, and passing into the ambulatory, to proceed north and south round the quadrangle, and subsequently up the grand staircase to the two apartments fitted up for the purposes of the recent entertainment, thence through the throne room and apartments devoted to the use of her Majesty, to the London Assurance offices, to descend thence into Cornhill. It will thus be seen that the merchants' area, or grand centre of the quadrangle, where the tesselated pavement is laid down, is the only portion of the building from which the public will be excluded, and this will, of course, be visible from the ambulatory.

PROPOSAL FOR ANOTHER ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Queen has open'd the Exchange,
And yet some grumblers say
One more *exchange* the city needs,
Prior to Lord Mayor's day.

The long contemplated visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burleigh house, is expected to take place in the course of next week. Tuesday, the 5th proximo, is the day which has been named for the departure of the court from Windsor.

It is announced, by last night's *Gazette*, that the Lord Mayor of London has been created a baronet: he will, therefore, in future be known as Sir William Magnay, Bart.

A COURT OF ALDERMEN was held yesterday morning. An unanimous vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor "for sustaining the dignity of the court," was passed. The new alderman for Portsoken ward, (Mr Moon) in place of Mr Salomons, was sworn in: Mr Wise having previously presented a protest from Mr Salomons against the act; and Mr Hall a protest from inhabitants of the ward; but the court demurred to receiving them. Mr W. Wood was then called upon to introduce Mr Moon to the court, but such was the pressure of the crowd that Mr Wood could not move. Ultimately it was found necessary to clear the court before Mr Wood was able to appear. Mr Moon then made the requisite declaration, and was admitted an alderman.

THE CONVICTS BARBER AND FLETCHER.—Accounts have recently arrived in London, stating, that in the vessel which took out these will forgers a fever had broken out, to which it was said Barber had become a victim. It was added, that he had left behind him some important memoirs connected with the extraordinary will forgeries.

A SAPIENT JURY IN KENT.—At the Sandwich sessions, on Tuesday last, "twelve wise men" returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in respect of a charge against a female prisoner, but accompanied it with the hope that she would not do it again!—*Canterbury Journal*.

SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS.—In compliance with a requisition, numerously signed, the mayor of Gravesend has convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of that place, to be held this evening, for the purpose of concerting measures for the suppression of these infamous resorts.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met, as usual, on Monday, but the attendance was rather thin. Mr Arabin, lord mayor elect, occupied the chair. The Hon. G. H. Hutchinson spoke at some length, advising his countrymen "to confide in the skill and sagacity of Mr O'Connell, who had never deceived them." He announced that the state of his health obliged him to return immediately to France, and took his leave amidst loud cheers. Mr M. O'Connell exhorted all repealers to abstain from connexion with the criminal absurdity of ribandism, which, he regretted to hear from the Rev. Mr Hearne, was but too prevalent in Manchester and Liverpool, under the names of "Friendly Brothers," "Hibernian Societies," &c. All participation with these bodies was criminal and dangerous, and would be likely to bring those who were guilty of it to Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's land ["Hear, hear," "Bravo"]. He told the people to beware—the wolf was on the walk [cheers]. Exportation of arms into the north of Ireland from Scotland had taken place, and spies and traitors were afoot. Even in Dublin they were not safe. A fellow had been going about for the last week tempting poor men to drink, and, when inflamed with whisky, telling them that he could right the wrongs of Ireland, and indulging in treasonable language with respect to her Majesty. On one occasion, as he went off staggering drunk, two papers fell out of his pocket as he left the room. He (Mr O'Connell) had them there [great cheering]. What did they think they were? One was the admission of the bearer, J. Philips, into an Orange lodge, dated July 13, 1844 [great cheering and excitement]; the other the police *Hue and Cry* [cheers]. From that they might judge of the character of that pretended friend of Ireland. After some further remarks, Mr O'Connell concluded by giving notice of a motion to the effect, that a committee of the association should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the spread and extent of ribandism. Several persons then addressed the meeting on matters of no public interest. Various amounts of money were acknowledged from Ireland, London, and Scotland. The repeal rent was then announced to be £475 15s. 5d., and the meeting was adjourned.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Duke of Leinster has subscribed £50, and the Earl of Fortescue £25, towards the fund for relieving Father Mathew from his present embarrassments. The *Evening Mail* publishes the following facts and statements, communicated to that journal by Mr M'Kenna, the confidential secretary of the "enthusiastic and too credulous reformer," in reply to some allegations recently put forward by the *Mail*:—

"With respect to the receipt of money by Father Mathew himself, the secretary informs us:—

"1. That tens of thousands of the conscientious peasantry took the pledge without taking out the token, and went away without either medal or card.

"2. That Father Mathew bestowed medals and cards on soldiers, sailors, and police; and also gave them gratis to children of the National schools, both in England and Ireland.

"3. That he distributed to other classes in Ireland hundreds of thousands of medals and cards, and never received in return so much as the prime cost.

"With reference to the money received by assistants and agents, the following is the account given us in writing by Father Mathew's secretary:—

"1. That the priests throughout Ireland (with some exceptions) got medals stamped with their own names, and distributed them to the postulants (of course at the usual price), and in each case Father Mathew had nothing to do with the business, save to administer the pledge.

"2. That on one occasion he delivered to an agent in Dublin 22,000 medals, for which he never received back the prime cost.

"That Father Mathew did receive considerable sums of money in exchange for medals and cards is admitted; but the expenditure is satisfactorily accounted for in the following manner:—

"1. The medals cost 3½d., and being sold at 1s., left a profit of only 8½d. on each.

"2. Father Mathew was in the habit of giving sums of various amount to build schools, to aid public charities, to establish temperance bands! We wish we could have omitted the last item. We often warned him of the pernicious consequences of this branch of his system.

"3. That cards and printed forms, distributed for nothing, were a heavy expense, varying from £8 to £10 a week.

"4. That he employed a chief secretary at a salary of £100 a year; and two assistants at £50 a year.

"5. That coach-hire, hotel, and traveling expenses for himself and secretaries, with innumerable other expenses, fell heavily on him and his resources, private and public."

SPAIN.—The French government has received the following telegraphic despatch:—"Madrid, Oct. 26.—The discussion on the address was terminated this morning in the Senate. The paragraphs of the project of the committee were adopted almost unanimously." Accounts from Madrid, of the 22nd, state that the country appears to be at length recovering from the stupor into which it was thrown by General Narvaez's atrocious "reform" of the constitution. The feeling in opposition to the measure is becoming more and more marked every day, and the more respectable portion of the moderado party is itself both astonished and annoyed at the sweeping effect of the government measure. In the provinces the excitement is very great; and it was reported in Madrid, by the latest accounts, that at Vigo and Tuy, in Gallicia, an insurrection had actually broken out. Logrono is also in a very disturbed state, and General Oribe has been sent to take command in that district. At Valladolid several persons have been arrested by the government for an alleged conspiracy, the object of which was to proclaim the constitution of the year 1812. Letters from Pampeluna represent the northern provinces of Spain as in a most threatening state. On every side it was said that Carlist refugees were constantly entering the Spanish territory in spite of the authorities. It was added that twenty-five thousand muskets were ready to be introduced into Navarre upon the breaking out of the first disorder. It was generally anticipated that the two expected levies of soldiers would prove the signal of events, the consequences of which could not be foretold when the present state of the dispositions taken by the government was considered.

BRUSSELS.—A letter from Brussels, published in the *Manheim Journal*, states that England has in some sort protested against the treaty of Belgium with the Zollverein, since the ultimate results of such a measure might tend to compromise the independence of Belgium, and looks upon this fact as a proof of the jealousy of England, and another proof of its enmity to the German commercial league.

THE RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS.—The Russians have closed their campaign for this year against the brave mountaineers, and have completely failed in reducing the Circassians to subjection, notwithstanding the large reinforcements they have constantly received, and the awful sacrifice of life on their side. Circassia is in fact the grave of the Russian soldiery.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	3310	2690	390			
Scotch....						
Irish	..	..	6690			
Foreign ..	1420	13430	8560			

The market is brisk, and prices are very firm, with a tendency upwards.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Noncon. and a Constant Reader." We had facts in our eye; and we are sure an allusion to them will never injure the honest.

"An Out-and-out Voluntary." We really cannot suppose that an anonymous recommendation of the *Eclectic* will go much further than our own editorial expressions of good will.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1844.

SUMMARY.

The opening of the New Royal Exchange looked forward to with so much interest, took place on Monday last. Her Majesty, with her royal consort, went in state to the city, and gladdened thousands of exulting subjects with their presence. The whole line of road, from Buckingham palace to Cornhill, was flanked on either hand with interested spectators. Shouts of acclamation rent the air. Beauty and wealth looked out from every window, and waved a welcome to the illustrious visitors. The ceremony was a simple but imposing one. The day on which it took place will be memorable in the annals of the country. It was, as it were, one of the peaceful triumphs of commerce—an ovation intended to proclaim the extent of her dominion, and the inexhaustible depth of her resources. It was a day suggestive of some fine practical lessons—lessons which we are happy to perceive have been learned and proclaimed in the high places of periodical literature. The *Times* of yesterday concludes an able and fine-toned article with the following paragraph:—

"And who can mistake her errand? What has the ocean Queen before her but to pacify universal sea and land, to conciliate divided realms, and lead all men to their own best interests? It is hers to draw from every coast its own contributions to the general weal, to elicit the virtues of nature and the virtues of men, to make the wilderness smile with abundance, and savage men with gratitude. It is hers to people every shore with the friends of human kind, and to teach them to pile at every port, and interchange with every fellow man, the manifold gifts of Heaven. For every message of love, for the communication of every blessing, she is singularly provided and singularly ready. Who can foretell the end of such a destiny? It is evident that we only see the beginning. Hence the solemn import of yesterday's inauguration."

Lord Stanley has come out in the agricultural line. He has put a face of vivacity upon many old truths—has given to farmers some good advice smartly expressed—and has intimated a course of practice which landlords may, with benefit both to themselves and their tenants, generally adopt. He counsels the giving of equitable leases, and the outlay, by the proprietors of the soil, of such capital as the improvement of their farms requires; charging upon their tenants a fair interest for the money. There can be no doubt that, under the natural system, the British farmer, with all the aid which science can afford him, might safely compete with the whole world. Thrown upon his own resources, and relieved from the benumbing influence of protective laws, he would speedily discover methods of enhancing the fertility of the soil, which would amply secure him against the dreaded evil of importation and low prices. It was but the other day that, at the Tring agricultural meeting, a man of considerable scientific eminence intimated his ability, by means of a few coils of copper wire, and employing the agency of an electrical battery, to add to the productive power of the soil far more than could be effected by the use of any of the manures known at the present day. We are well aware that "the proof of the pudding lies in the eating." Experiment might show that the philosopher's imagination outran his practical knowledge. There can be no doubt, however, that when invention is put upon the rack, vast improvements will take place in the science and practice of agriculture. We know it has been too generally charged upon farmers, that their indolence is opposed to all innovation. But as one of themselves remarked, at an agricultural meeting in Devonshire, presided over by Mr Buller—"Landlords are liberal enough of their advice, saying, Do this, do that—adopt this improvement, try that manure—thin your hedges, lop your trees, let in light upon your fields, and underdrain them well—but after all, the farmer had as much to do as he could manage to pay his rent." Experiments are costly; and, if made at all, they must be made with lower rents, and with some ultimate prospect of advantage to the occupant. Truth begins to besiege the landlords from every quarter.

The Anti-corn-law League opened their winter's campaign of agitation at Manchester on Thursday last. They have done considerable work in the registration courts, and promise themselves some accession of strength at the next general election. They have not asked for money this year; the contributions of last year, together with the expected produce of the great national bazaar to be held in London early in 1845, being deemed sufficient for the prosecution of the League's designs during another twelvemonth. On the whole, however, the free traders did not appear in high feather. Their expectations are evidently more moderate than they were two years since. They give us no assurance of carrying either the present parliament or constituencies by storm. But they are at work—they are at work, too, just where their operations will tell most effectively. No great movement succeeds in this country, until it is driven to attend to practical details. The secret of the success of the aristocracy is, that they ever have such details at the finger's-ends of their *employés*. We have all need to borrow a lesson of wisdom from the book of their history. Nevertheless, for reasons which we have stated over and over again, we are unable to anticipate a triumph for the League.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Royalty shook hands with Commerce on Monday last — and the greeting was frank and cordial on both sides. It was a state-ceremony—but, unlike state-ceremonies in general, there were the pulsations of heart beneath it. Her Majesty Queen Victoria visited the city—the merchant city—to open the New Royal Exchange—and right loyally did the merchant city receive her. As a mere show, the whole scene was magnificent—too magnificent for any prose description we could give. To our minds, however, the sublimity of the moral which it enwrapped far outshone the outward pomp and pageantry of the occasion—and we look upon the event with interest, rather for the thoughts which it suggests, than for the dazzling picture it displayed.

It has been aptly observed by the leading metropolitan journal, that "in the successive fabrics which have arisen at Cornhill, in fresh and increasing splendour, on the site and ruins of their predecessors, we see an image of the elastic and bounding growth of the system. Its best friends are its enemies—its ruin, its restoration—its difficulties, its triumphs. Through losses, through spoliations, through fire and sword, it lives and prospers." Just so! and so it must ever be with the ordinations of heaven. And Commerce is an ordination of heaven. In our social nature; in our ever-growing necessities; in the variations of climate, and in the varieties of produce, which distinguish from each other the several countries of the earth; in the tides of ocean; in the constancy of the magnetic needle; in the gradual, and, as it were, the accidental development of the commercial system; in the unlooked-for advantages which follow in its train; in the sure prospects it is opening up to us of universal peace, brotherhood, and religion—in all these things we read the law of Providence—that nation shall trade with nation. Like every other law imposed upon us by infinite wisdom, it is beneficent, as well as irresistible. How free in its operation—yet how potent! See how it takes hold even upon human selfishness, and makes it unconsciously tributary to the accomplishment of one grand philanthropic design. That love of gain which, in the individual, is so apt to run into a sordid and despicable covetousness, how little does it dream that its venturous exercises are all made to work for the welfare of mankind! How utterly blind is it to the fact, that every one of its excursions across the deep fixes a new filament of connexion between kingdom and kingdom, and does its part towards weaving into one web of consistent interdependency, all the countless tribes of the family of man! The merchant, as he shapes his plans, in the counting-house or on 'change—what recks he, for the most part, save as his own profits may be thereby affected, of peace or war? Yet is his whole life spent, unwittingly, in building up an insurmountable barrier to national hostilities. And this fulfilment of other and grander purposes than its own, which commerce is perpetually and blindly effecting, proves to us that the mind of Providence is here—that it is an audible expression of the Supreme Will—and that, consequently, its history, its progress, its seeming fluctuations, and its real expansion, possess an interest, and are radiant with a significance, which, seen from any other point of view, could never be discovered in so unpromising a subject.

It is pleasant, moreover, to see civil authority smile a grateful recognition of the claims of commerce. It has not always been thus—and it is not thus even now to the extent which the philanthropic could desire. The feudal spirit, which finds its last retreat in our legislature, looks with a jealous eye upon mercantile glory. Its thoughts and deeds have been mostly those of war. It has wielded the arm of the executive hitherto chiefly for destruction. It has fomented national antipathies. Its aim has been to insulate the several peopies of the earth. Its weapons have been wasting fire and the remorseless sword. It deemed all the laws of love to be restricted within geographical limits. Its morality was of the destructive order. Its common maxims smelt of blood. Its popular songs breathed forth the exultation of successful, or the fury of disappointed, malice. And so it has happened, that nations have been kept, by this ascendant spirit, in an almost uninterrupted ferment of war. Times are changing for the better, just as feudalism is growing old and decrepit. Monarchs are proud now-a-days to interchange unceremonious visits of friendship, and to connect their names rather with the triumphs of peace, than with the false glories of the battle-field. The opening of the Royal Exchange by Queen Victoria, was a far more graceful act, both for the woman and the Queen, than would have been the parade of a public thanksgiving for a victory achieved whether by fleet or army. The spirit of commerce is happily getting the upper hand of the spirit of war—and state pageantry celebrates, not the murderous prowess of the soldier, but the successful enterprise of the merchant.

In entering upon a new epoch of her history, it is to be devoutly hoped that British commerce will purify and elevate her spirit. She has not always been just, as Eastern annals can too distinctly show—she has seldom been generous, as, we fear, the whole world can testify. In pushing forward her future conquests, it may well occur to her to ask, at each successive step, whether or not she is trampling upon the rights of man. Far better would it be for her reputation, and far more conducive to her ultimate success, to lend no furtive facilities to the accursed traffic which makes humanity itself an article of merchandise, and to forswear, at once and for ever, that recklessness to the miseries of others which aims to supply them, at any and every risk, with the poisonous drug which first withers, and then terminates, a fleeting existence. The proper mission of commerce is to bless mankind. Why should it not be discharged in an intelligent and kindly spirit? What is the worth of those gains which are the product of tears, disease, and death? They come home to the guilty possessor with the curse-spot upon them—and, could their history be tracked, it would be tracked, in most instances, in the footsteps of the avenger. Nor is simple justice all that is due from our merchant princes to their fellow-men. They have need to guard watchfully against merging all the sympathies of human nature in the absorbing spirit of trade. Commerce, be it remembered, exists not for its own sake alone. It is but the means ordained of Providence to some higher, nobler end. It is obviously intended to knit nation to nation, and man to man—to diffuse, not to dry up, the charities of life—and they who engage in its pursuits, careless of the suffering which exists around them, and unmindful of the dictates of a generous compassion, are working the commercial system in a spirit utterly alien to its true nature and ultimate tendencies.

The ceremonial of Monday last prompts us to look forward—and we do so, not only with hope, but with confidence. That noble edifice which the Queen then inaugurated to its destined uses—what changes may it be expected to witness ere age has despoiled it of its strength! Wherever commerce goes—and whither will it not?—there the Bible will eventually find its way. The pioneer of liberty, peace, civilisation, and religion—wherever she appears, their approach may be anticipated. And when war shall have become all but impossible, and all the energy and wealth of the nations of the earth shall be devoted to the amelioration, instead of the aggravation, of the unhappy consequences of the fall—who can venture to predict the altered aspect which the social condition of man will present? Three hundred years hence! no extreme age for such a building as the New Royal Exchange—with what interest, and, perchance, pity, will the world look back upon our own boasted day of enlightenment, and rejoice in the marvelous progress made during the interval by every right principle and every form of truth. Soon the actors in the pageant of Monday last will have passed off the stage—most of them to be forgotten. But all that is born of truth is immortal. The destiny of our race is onward—and as each successive temple of commerce reared in this metropolis has been an improvement upon that which it replaced, so each epoch in the history of man will exhibit new and more glorious manifestations of that infinite mind which presides over the movements of all.

LIBRARIES FOR PAUPERS.

We have read, not without deep interest, the report of a discussion which took place on Thursday last, at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Greenwich Union, upon the motion of Mr Powle the vice-chairman "That the Board consider and determine as to the establishment of a lending library in the union house for the use of the inmates, and as to the best means of providing

NEWS... NONCONFORMIST

such library with books." This is a project which does honour both to the head and to the heart of the gentleman who proposed it. It is novel, inexpensive, compassionate, and useful. It has this especial merit in it—that it recognises in paupers the existence of the same intellectual and moral apparatus, as is commonly supposed to belong to men occupying a more comfortable station. Recent disclosures fully justify us in surmising that, in poor law union houses, the unfortunate inmates are regarded in the light of worn-out animals, whom the law forbids to be put out of the way by the hand of violence or fraud, but whom a low expediency feels itself bound to maintain at the lowest possible cost, and with the smallest possible allowance of comfort. Many of the regulations which obtain in these places, seem purposely devised to add bitterness to the pauper's lot, and, assuredly in many instances, the jails in which are lodged the criminal violators of public law, are scenes of far less cruelty—far less wantonness of barbarity, than are these same workhouses.

One might have imagined, that so humane and feasible a project as that of Mr Powle, need only to be mentioned in order to insure universal adoption. Those hours which are now spent in forced idleness by the pauper, how usefully might they be turned to account, in furnishing his mind, in awakening higher tastes, in implanting sound principles of morality, and in improving the man, whether for his remnant of time on earth, or for his eternal destiny. What right exists in society to withhold from these, its hopeless outcasts, those privileges, which their very nature is framed to enjoy, and of which their unfortunate position so greatly increases the want? If, in our artificial state, there can be any circumstances which can justify the strong in emaciating, by semi-starvation, the bodies of the weak (a very questionable right) can it be pleaded, with any show of reason, that we are permitted to keep the mind in a dwarfed and paralysed helplessness—to expose it to all the contamination of vice, and give every facility for the rankest weeds of sin to grow up and fructify—whilst we refuse to it the opportunity which lies at hand to commune with virtue, to soar above the physical evils by which it is surrounded, and to fit itself for its destined immortality? And yet, at this very board of guardians, a Mr Adam Young could deliver himself of the following trash :—

Mr Adam Young (an *ex officio* guardian) said that he could not think the institution of a lending library in a union house as at all proper. At all events, he could not consider any step should be taken in the matter unless the clerical members of the board were present. It had been said, that at Wandsworth a library was established in the union house, and, upon looking over the catalogue of the titles of books there, he found "Paley's Evidences." The idea! To give "Paley's Evidences" to a pauper! The thing was absurd. Such a proceeding was neither more nor less than traveling at a railway gallop, which would lead to no good consequences. He considered that by sanctioning any such proposition they would be committing themselves most egregiously. He supposed that the next thing would be a proposition to admit *Punch* into the library! In looking upon the board table that day, he saw *Punch* and two newspapers lying there, and it frequently happened that gentlemen were engaged in reading them while business was going on. He did not think that was right. Their time was valuable, and irrelevant and sometimes disorderly conversation arose from reading such papers. He could not sanction the proposition for the establishment of a lending library for the use of the paupers, and would, therefore, move as an amendment, that the motion be adjourned *sine die*.

Mr Adam Young has evidently no fear of poverty before his eyes; but perhaps it might be well for gentlemen in his position, especially if they happen to be guardians of the poor, to reflect that "Riches make to themselves wings and fly away." Possibly, in some unexpected turn of events, Mr Young may find himself an inmate of an union house. Should such be the case, he will be able to appreciate the spirit of Mr Powle's reply :—

With reference to the admission of the great moral reformer, *Punch*, he was quite sure that *Punch* was the poor man's friend, whether he met him in the union house or out of it, and, therefore, no danger need be apprehended on that score. Coercion was used to compel paupers to act in obedience with the laws framed for their government. Prisons were built to punish the disobedient. Out of doors, for the promotion of education, the government had granted its tens of thousands; but it was the opinion of some, that within the walls of a union workhouse the pleasures of literature ought not to be allowed to enter. The Bible was, undoubtedly, the best book; but the mind of man required a generality of food. No good arose from constantly obtruding religious subjects upon men in confinement; there were times and seasons for all things.

Is it a settled rule of the poor law commissioners, that paupers must not laugh, or if, perchance, they do, that they must laugh at ribaldry instead of wit? Can no treatment of those who are unfortunately dependent upon parochial aid serve the purposes of political economy, save that of inflicting a monotony of miserable privation—privation to the body—privation to the intellect—privation to the affections? We earnestly hope that Mr Powle's project will be taken up elsewhere, and we would deeply impress it upon all who have the guardianship of the poor committed to their hands, to beware lest, in carrying out a theory of pauper administration, they become instrumental in spoiling the chief handiwork of God—the mind, the immortal mind of man.

EXTINCTION OF THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

The new constitution which has been prepared for Spain by Senor Martinez de la Rosa, late ambassador in Paris, and laid by him before the Cortes, is in every line and proviso a piece of French manufacture. It is a mere copy of the French charter, not such as it was voted in 1830, but such as the Fieschi law, and other enactments of Louis Philippe's conservative ministries, have rendered it, the worst points of the French code being aggravated in its Spanish copy.

We will pass in review the several changes in the popular constitution of 1837 proposed at present. The first article of the constitution liberally admitted to the rights and qualities of Spaniards all such as obtained letters of naturalisation, or had acquired a domicile. The new project abrogates this.

The very second article of the old constitution proclaimed the liberty of the press, and the guard of that liberty in its misdemeanors and crimes being to be tried by a jury. The new project abrogates this. The French Chamber of 1840 decreed that all prosecutions of the press should go before a jury. But this has been since changed; editors of papers being now amenable to the courts of correctional police, as well as to the judges of the royal courts, for misdemeanors of the press, whilst for higher crimes they may be tried before the Chamber of Peers. There are other stringent restrictions on the French press, which are, however, in a great measure corrected by the force of public opinion, and the inability of a ministry to brave it in those matters. In Spain, however, a minister will find his hand and temper tied by no restraint of the kind; and the liberty of the press there must henceforth exist by toleration.

Article 4 of the old constitution renders all Spaniards, without distinction, amenable to the same courts and the same laws. Its amendment in the new project exempts soldiers and ecclesiastics from this law, and goes to restore the state of things in the dark ages, when an ecclesiastic, though guilty of the deepest crimes, could not be tried by laymen. This far surpasses French reaction.

The next great change is in the formation of the senate, which, under the old system, was chosen by the King for the session, out of a triple list sent in by the electors. The new project adopts the French plan of senators for life, chosen by the Sovereign from certain categories of notables, and of unlimited number. It also constitutes the Chamber, so named, into a high court of justice. Thus far the scheme is French, but the French upper Chamber is surpassed by the admission of bishops into the Spanish house.

The Deputies are to be elected for five years, as in France, not for three years, as has hitherto been the case in Spain.

By the 27th article of the old constitution, the Cortes, if not convoked before the 1st of December of any year, must assemble of itself, or if dissolved, new elections must be proceeded with. By the 28th article, the Cortes meet necessarily at the demise of the crown, or in case of the monarch being in an impossibility to govern. Both of these are abrogated in the new project, and replaced by a promise to convoke the Cortes on such occasions.

The 37th article ordains what is usual in France and England, viz., that the senate shall not meddle with financial laws, or first vote them. The new project abrogates this, and of course renders the senate as potential as the Congress of Deputies in financial matters. As at present it is the Finance Minister who has most difficulty in combating opposition, the Moderado financiers may by this means find a new support in the Upper Chamber.

The fifth paragraph of article 48 declares, that the sovereign has need of a special law to marry, or to permit the marriage of princes in the line of succession to the crown. The new project merely states that the contracts and stipulations of a royal marriage shall be presented to the Cortes.

Article 54 obliges the Cortes to exclude from the succession those who should have committed any act forfeiting the right. This is corrected.

The articles relative to the appointment of a Regent are all abrogated, the right of the Cortes excluded, and the nearest relative endowed with, the right to be regent.

Article 70 sanctioned the old right of Spanish citizens to govern their town by a municipality of their election. The new project limits the right of election to a few, and creates a close borough.

Article 76 declared that the Cortes should each year vote and regulate the amount of the armed force. This is to be abrogated, and the army declared independent of the Cortes.

By the abrogation of the additional article 1, it is intended to do away with the jury altogether.

The liberticide enactments of this new constitution speak sufficiently for themselves. The destruction of the liberty of the press, of the rights of municipalities, of the existence of the Cortes, which must henceforth depend on ministerial or royal will; the abrogation of the jury, the restoration of ecclesiastical immunities and tribunals, the military power declared independent of the legislature—all these form what ministers may call a constitution, but which can satisfy no shade of a constitutional party—no, not even the moderados themselves.

Above all, be afraid of teaching nothing: it is vain now to say that questions of religion and politics are above the understanding of the poorer classes: so they may be, but they are not above their *mis*-understanding, and they will think and talk about them, so that they had best be taught to think and talk rightly.—*Dr Arnold.*

PROVINCIAL.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.

The Anti-corn-law League opened their "winter campaign" on Thursday night at the Free Trade hall, Peter street, when it was announced that Mr Richard Cobden, M.P., and Mr John Bright, M.P., would address the meeting of members. The meeting acquired additional importance from the circumstance that it was expected a report would be submitted to the meeting respecting the progress of the great League subscription, and some allusion to the recent elections in South and North Lancashire, and the probability of another election for South Lancashire, consequent upon the anticipated elevation of Lord Francis Egerton to the dukedom of Bridgewater. As will be seen from the following condensed report, the topics of the chairman's report were confined to a statement of the proceedings of the League during the last ten weeks, and the results of the registration.

The attendance was very large, the immense place being filled in every corner; the estimated numbers present being 4,500 persons.

Mr G. Wilson, chairman of the League, opened the meeting by giving some details of the proceedings in the registration courts; they would be the best reply to the question whether the League was dead. During the last ten weeks the League had been instituting a searching investigation into the state of the registers of 140 boroughs; and this they were compelled from absolute necessity to do, knowing that there was no other body in the kingdom whose vast funds and means of information through their numerous agents, and general knowledge in every respect, were so well able to do it as the League. After combating the assertions of those parties who talked about the unconstitutional interference of the League in electoral matters, Mr Wilson proceeded to mention the present state of the representation of Lancashire:—

The boroughs of Lancashire at the last election returned 12 free traders and 10 monopolists, two boroughs returning free traders and five returning monopolists. Two boroughs returned one of each party, and another borough returned a free trader, who was unseated on petition, and a monopolist returned in his stead. Besides these there were four county members who were monopolists, making at present 14 monopolists and 12 free traders. Such was the present state of things, and all would agree with him that it was high time it should be put an end to. During the recent revision in the boroughs of Manchester, Salford, Preston, and Oldham (returning seven members), the registration had been entirely in the hands of the free traders; and in Ashton, Bury, and Rochdale, the result had been such as to place those boroughs entirely out of danger. In those seven boroughs, returning 10 members, there was not the slightest possibility of a monopolist being returned, provided the election took place on the new register. The only man who had thought proper to change his opinions on free trade, was one of the members for Bolton (Mr Ainsworth). In that borough the gain to the free traders on the new register was 57, so that there was no doubt that the electors of Bolton would retrieve the mistake which they made at the last election. The borough of Wigan was the only loss they had sustained. They had gained Clithero, at present represented by a monopolist. He had no doubt that should an election take place under the new register, they would gain 10 or 11 additional free trade members in this county. In Lancaster, the gain was much greater than at any previous revision. Lancaster at present was represented by two monopolists, but it was considered by those who had the means of judging that, with exertions, this borough might be won by the free traders. Blackburn at present returned two monopolists, and at the last election the highest monopolist had not a majority of more than half the number that the free traders had gained upon the register. The League looked upon this borough as a gain. At Warrington the gain was 32, and their friends in that district considered that the borough was quite safe, and that there would be a change in the representation at the next election. He wished he could report of the borough of Liverpool as favourably as he had done of the other boroughs; but he was happy to say, that the gain there to the free traders, upon the new register, was 452, and that dose, once more repeated, would be sufficient to change the representation of that borough.

He next proceeded to advert to the state of the county registration, giving a rather lengthy statement of the condition of the register both before and since the recent revision. On the present register there are 169 new claims belonging to parties whose opinions they did not know, not having had time to ascertain them; but giving the monopolists the full benefit of these, there was a clear gain to the free traders in South Lancashire of 1,751 votes [loud cheers]. After having stated the places where these majorities had been gained, Mr Wilson stated that the working majority of the free traders for the southern division was 1,153 [loud cheers]. In the northern division of Lancashire they had not done much; but the gain on the revision there was 533 votes. Thus in Lancashire they had gained two seats for South Lancashire, and probably seven seats in the boroughs; whilst the monopolists would have three seats in the boroughs, and two for North Lancashire, or five seats out of the 26. Besides these, he had returns from 70 boroughs out of 140, over which the League had exercised some influence, and in 68 of these the free traders had a clear gain upon the register [loud cheers].

Mr Cobden, M.P., next spoke at considerable length, and was received with reiterated applause. After a few introductory observations, he said that the statistical tables just read would strike more terror into the ranks of the monopolists than the loudest declamation with which the League had endeavoured to interest its members. Adverting to the subject of the registrations, he said that the counties were more vulnerable to the League than the small pocket boroughs. The county constitu-

ency might be increased indefinitely. It merely required a qualification of 40s. a-year in freehold property. He thought our landlords made a "great mistake" when they retained the 40s. qualification, and he thought there was a rod in pickle for them. He should not be surprised if the 40s. franchise did for free trade that which it did for catholic emancipation and the Reform bill, and that the landlords would destroy that franchise when it had done all the work. The 40s. franchise was established five or six centuries ago, and a man was deemed to be a yeoman if he had a qualification of 40s. a-year. In counties where there was a large town population, such as Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, North and South Staffordshire, Kent, and Middlesex, the county electors might be almost indefinitely increased, if they would follow the example of the Lancashire people. It would cost but little to do so. There were many thousands of artizans, and others, who had money in the savings-banks, and, although he would not say one word tending to depreciate the value of such an investment as a savings-bank, still he would say that there was no investment equal to a freehold of the earth. A man might purchase a freehold for £60, or £40, or in some counties even £30, and he would be a freeman. The great landowners had done all they could in the way of making votes. They had been splitting up their farms, and registering the names of their tenants' sons, and even nephews as tenants. He next alluded to the agricultural meetings which had just been held, which he declared at their establishment to have been nothing more than mere political clubs, though now they denounced all political discussions at their meetings, and said that it was not convenient to talk about the corn laws; but the talk was about the deplorable state of the agricultural labourer. If it was true that the agricultural labourer was so distressed, what became of the landlord's plea that the corn laws were kept up for the benefit of the agricultural labourer? Having made a satirical allusion to the allotment system, he ridiculed the landed gentry for visiting the towns and lecturing the people upon agricultural pursuits two-and-a-half hours in the year. He next ridiculed the practice of the agricultural associations in granting prizes:—

Now, what is the mode in which these gentlemen go to work to benefit the agricultural labourers [hear, hear]? They call them together for a ploughing match, then they bring them into the room and give them a glass of wine, and they give a "reward" of thirty shillings to the man who has ploughed the best! Then they inquire who has served twenty-five years in the same place, and perhaps they condescend to give him thirty shillings as a reward for good conduct [hear, hear]! Then the farmers. The farmers who sit at the table have their names read over, and prizes are awarded to one for successfully cultivating turnips, to another for having produced a good fat ox, and to another for having accumulated the greatest quantity of fat upon a pig [laughter]. And this is the way in which agriculture is to be improved [hear]. What should you think if a similar plan were adopted to protect you in your business [hear, hear]? Let us suppose that a number of monopolists came down once a year—once a year, mind you—for the lesson is only given once a year, and then only about two hours and a half long—that they held a meeting, in which they would have a spinning match or a weaving match [hear, hear]. And, after they had been into some prize mill to see this spinning and weaving match, they sat down to dinner, and Job Hargreaves or Frank Smith is brought in, stroking his head down all the while as he comes before the squirearchy, and making his very best bow, to receive from the chairman thirty shillings as a reward for having been the best spinner and the best weaver [hear, and laughter]. And this being disposed of, imagine, next, the manufacturer getting a prize of £5 for the best piece of fustian [cheers]. And another "ditto, ditto," for the best yard-wide calico [great laughter]. Then imagine a shopkeeper rising from his seat at the table, while the chairman puts on a grave face, and, addressing him in complimentary terms, presents him with £5, for having kept, during the past year, his shop floor and his counters in the cleanest state [shouts of laughter]. Then they call up a manufacturer, and he has an award of £5 because the inspectors had found his mill to be in the best working condition [a laugh]. Then the merchant rises up, and gets his reward of £5, for having been found by the inspectors to have kept his books in the best order by double entry [renewed laughter]. You laugh at all this, and well you may. You cannot help it. Where is the difference between the absurdity, the mockery, of bringing up men in round frocks to a dinner table, and giving them 30s. because they have ploughed well, or hoed well, or harrowed well, and bringing up farmers to give them prizes for having the cleanest field of Swedish turnips, or for having managed their farm in the best way?

He animadverted, with much sarcasm, upon Lord Stanley's boast, at the Liverpool agricultural meeting, that he and his father had laid down 300 miles of draining tiles within the last year:—

I believe my friend, Mr Bright, here, who has been building a mill, has, during the same time, been laying down about a million and a half of bricks in erecting it [laughter and cheers]; but you would be astonished, would you not—and I am sure the squirearchy would be rather puzzled—if Mr Bright were to get up here and talk of that as something for which he might glorify himself, having first of all declared it was the most profitable investment any man could make [loud cheers and laughter]. By the way, I wish my friend here would calculate how much duty his million and a half of bricks pay to the government, which duty my Lord Stanley and his fellow landlords have managed to exempt draining tiles from [hear, hear, and applause].

After some allusions to the present corn laws, and their inability to maintain steadiness of prices, he predicted that within five years the present state of manufacturing property would be reversed, and the people would be in a state of misery. It was the dread of competition, caused by the progress of the Anti-corn-law League, alone that had given rise to the late attempt at agricultural improvement.

The other day I met a gentleman who happened lately to be at Knutsford, and he told me that, while sitting at the inn, there came in a number of neighbouring farmers, whose conversation turned upon agriculture. In the course of their conversation, one of them remarked, "What a deal of draining has been going on here since Cobden was here blackguarding him about the rushes!"

He did not believe the agricultural labourer was now so badly off as when corn was 70s. a quarter; but he would tell them where distress in the agricultural districts was now. It was among the tenant-farmers themselves:—

They are paying rent, with wheat at 45s. a quarter, which they have bargained for at the calculation of wheat being 56s., and in many cases 60s., the quarter. It is owing to this discrepancy in the prices that the tenant-farmers are now paying rent out of capital: they are discharging their labourers, unable to employ them—and theirs is the real distress now existing in the agricultural districts.

He then urged the free-traders, now that they had won a great part of the county, to continue their exertions till they had every member in the county a free-trader; and observed that he had heard it stated in London that, if Lancashire and the West Riding of York were unanimous for the repeal of the corn laws, those laws must be repealed.

Mr Bright, M.P., next spoke for an hour, in a discursive speech, embracing a variety of topics, but principally directed against the aristocracy and the evils of monopoly. He declared that the Reform bill had never been properly worked, and the privileges which it contained were for the benefit of their opponents; but if the people would take up the matter properly, he was persuaded that there was enough in that measure to do many things that were necessary for the safety of the people; therefore agitation should be continued. He made some judicious home thrusts at our monopolist aristocracy—nor was he sparing in his remarks, pointed ones too, at Mr Birley, who, though he had earned his splendid fortune by trade and commerce, was found acting as chairman at the late election to one of the monopolist committees (Mr Entwisle's). It was a rather curious coincidence, Mr Bright remarked, that on that very day this Mr Birley should witness a practical refutation of one of the most common and popular delusions of his party—viz., that low-priced food necessarily led to low wages—that his hands, numbering, as it is supposed, 1400 or 1500, should at that moment be out on strike for higher wages, and that in the face of a daily decline in the price of food. Mr Bright also animadverted upon the game laws, and, after alluding to some other subjects, concluded amidst loud cheers.

Mr T. Bazley, jun., next briefly addressed the meeting, which broke up about half-past ten o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Lord Stanley on Leases and Farming.—The annual meeting of the Liverpool Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday last, derived some importance from the presence of Lord Stanley, who occupied the chair on the occasion, and gave the audience the pleasure of hearing from him a good long speech. He enlarged on the advantages of activity, competition, guano, and thorough draining; told the farmers that the world was moving, and that they must move with it; and amused his auditors by some sarcasms at the prejudices of the "real old class" of farmers, who dispute the advantages of improvement, and are still dreaming of being able to jog on as their fathers and grandfathers did before them. After expatiating on the vast importance of drainage, and stating that on the estates of the Earl of Derby there have been laid 300 miles of drains, at an expense of between £5000 and £6000, and the employment of a million and a half of draining tiles, he declared his decided opinion that no extensive improvement could be expected on the part of the tenantry, without security of tenure:—

"I feel bound to say," he remarked, "that a landlord has no right to expect any great and permanent improvement of his land by the tenant, unless that tenant be secured the repayment of his outlay, not by the personal character or honour of his landlord, but by a security which no casualties can interfere with—the security granted him by the terms of a lease for years."

"Give your tenants leases, gentlemen, if you persist in expecting any great and permanent improvement 'of your land' to be undertaken by them; but if you wish to have your land really productive, and well in your own hands, improve it yourselves; and then you can fairly let it as you like." "If improvements are to add a permanent value to the land, they ought to be undertaken by the landlord himself, charging on the tenant such an amount of interest as may repay him for the outlay he has made, and at the same time afford a reasonable profit for the tenant."

Destruction by Game.—At the Waltham Agricultural society (Leicestershire), Mr T. C. Beasley, of whose husbandry the Duke of Rutland, the chairman, said "he had often had the pleasure of looking over his hedge, not with any rapacious intention, but with a view of learning something from his well-known system of good farming," made the following remarks on the destruction of crops by game. He said:—"That some estates he had seen were a disgrace to the proprietors: he had recently counted in one field as many as eighty-three hares; and to keep these was equivalent to the support of twenty-three sheep. For his part, he would not keep them for any landlord in existence; and he would ask whether it was common honesty to expect any man to keep that quantity of game for their landlords?" Now, here is a practical lesson by which the noble chairman and his fellow-landlords might learn something more than they are likely to do by looking over the farmers' hedges; but no sign was given that it produced any effect, for draining and spade husbandry formed the topics of the Duke's next speech.—*League*.

Electricity a Manure!!—The Tring Agricultural association held their fourth annual meeting on Friday, when there was a dinner and a distribution of prizes. About sixty members and friends of the association sat down to the dinner, and prizes were distributed after the meal. The labourers seem to have been present during the drinking of wine and toasting; but how far they partook in the pleasures of the table, if at all, does not appear. The chairman was Mr James Adam Gordon, president of the association; whose speech in proposing "Prosperity to the Tring Agricultural association" contained several interesting points. He described the panic caused by the tariff as having been quite dissipated. Confidence appeared to be restored to agriculture, and confidence was calculated to increase prosperity. The removal of the duties on foreign wool had not rendered the price of the home-produce less; but it had increased since those duties were taken off, because it was necessary to have foreign wool to work up with home-grown wool. He enlarged upon the recent revolution in agricultural chemistry. Ten years ago the mention of guano was ridiculed—scarcely ten pounds of it could be procured to make an experiment; and Professor Liebig's name was converted into "Big-lie;" now 60,000 tons of shipping are employed in the importation of guano to this country; and that day week he attended a dinner, given to Professor Liebig, in Glasgow, at which upwards of three hundred farmers were present. Mr Gordon described a new method of increasing the fertility of the land—by electricity!—

In Morayshire, he met with a gentleman who communicated to him many agricultural facts, and informed him that he had recently seen, on the farm of Findrassie, a plot of land which seemed to bear barley and clover as if they were growing on a dunghill; and that that effect was produced by singular means, but easily to be comprehended by persons versed in science. Perhaps, when he mentioned it, they would call him a wire worm; and perhaps they would be astonished if he told them that the most successful agriculturists might be the poachers, for who would deny that they well knew how to lay down wires [laughter]? He came among them, armed only with a pole or poles eleven feet long, a coil of common wire, and a compass; and with these weapons he trusted that he should, in a few minutes, convince them that he could wield an agricultural power not to be despised. But to proceed. He wrote to the proprietor of the farm at Findrassie, near Elgin—Dr Forster, *not Faustus*—to open, with a lecture on the subject, a large room which he had built for agricultural purposes in the county of Aberdeen. Dr Forster, however, was not able to do so; but, with a practical liberality which marked him a true agriculturist, he was kind enough to write an account of the subject, which was the novel and surprising one of the influence of electricity and galvanism on the growth of plants as applicable to agriculture. Many years since, Mr Forster read in the *Gardener's Gazette* the account of an experiment made by a lady, which mainly consisted in causing a constant flow or supply of electricity (to be afforded by a common electrical machine) to proceed from a summer or garden house, and which was diffused by wire to a fixed portion of the surrounding ground: and the effect was, that vegetation did not cease in the winter on the spot under the influence of this wonderful power; and that what snow fell during the continuance of this experiment never remained, as it did on the rest of the garden around. This impressed Mr Forster very much, and induced him to place a small galvanic battery in action on a grass plot: and although the power from it was very small, still the effect produced fully confirmed the lady's experiment. This and other facts which Mr Forster collected, led him to think that the electricity of the atmosphere (a constant current of which was found to proceed from east to west over the whole of this earth's surface) might, by some arrangement, be usefully employed in agriculture; for Mr Crosse of Taunton had long since proved that the free electricity of the air might be easily collected by wire suspended on poles of wood at many feet from the earth's surface, the direction of the wire being due north and south by the compass; and many very interesting and important facts and experiments had been recorded by Mr Crosse, and mainly collected from a careful observance of the electricity proceeding from the suspended wire. Mr Forster next placed two poles four feet high in his front lawn, which had been recently laid down with chevalier barley and grass, after draining and subsoil-ploughing it; and over those poles, which were due north and south of each other, he stretched a common piece of iron wire, fixing the two ends of it to stout wooden pins, driven in close to the earth; and on the edge of the plot of eight English poles and around the edges, which were straight lines, he sunk about two or three inches beneath the earth two wires of equal length, the ends of which were fixed and in contact with the two ends of the suspended wire, which were meant not to be too tight, for its contraction in cold nights would break it in two, or pull away the fixtures, and thus defeat the object. Mr Foster formed two of these plots for experiment, measuring eight square poles each; and then proceeded to criticise his work: and to do so accurately, sought the aid of "Noad's Popular Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism;" and almost the first half-hour's perusal showed him that there was such an error in one part of his plan as would effectually defeat his intention. This was, that the point of a blade of grass or young corn-plant has the most extraordinary faculty or power of attracting or appropriating to itself all the free electricity present, at four times the distance that the finest point of metal would or could. So that when the points of the barley plants should reach one foot high, all the electricity that the suspended wire might before that have collected and conveyed through the buried wire to the roots of the plants, would be abstracted by the points of the barley; and thus, the suspended wire getting nothing from the air, could not, of course, supply anything; by which all the induced electrical influence would cease. Mr Forster, therefore, next day placed poles, eleven feet high, above the surface, with wires, &c., exactly the same, except that the space surrounded by the buried wire was twenty-four poles English measure. All the results are yet imperfectly known, but these were evident:—The barley plants on the two smaller plots (of eight poles each) soon became darker in colour, and grew faster until they had attained to

about a foot in height; the darker green colour then gradually disappeared; and at the end of a fortnight after there was no perceptible difference but in the height of the young barley plants, and even this ceased to be very apparent as the crop advanced. When the barley of the larger, or twenty-four poles, plot was six inches high, it assumed the same lively dark green, and grew faster than the surrounding unelectrified barley plants, and this difference it maintained up to the last, except that the colour of course in time became yellow; and it was curious that this change occurred later than in the rest of the crop. The number of stooks or shocks was also greater, and each larger when reaped; the ears from one grain of seed were more numerous and longer; the corn also was larger and harder. To make assurance doubly sure, Mr Forster fixed to the short four-feet poles of one of the smaller plots, pieces of dry pine wood, eight feet high, and suspended two wires to them, one at that elevation, and another rather lower down; and was pleased to find that, after some time, this plot gradually resumed its former dark green colour. The experiment had also been tried at Liverpool, with great success, on potatoes; the crops being much larger than on the other parts of the land. It was the opinion of those scientific persons of whom he had inquired that even Professor Liebig was not aware of the application to agriculture of this discovery. It seemed, then, that the meeting was now in possession of valuable details which were known to very few persons in the whole country. He hoped some gentlemen would try the experiments, and write upon the subject; for he had written to the Royal Agricultural society to offer £30 for the best prize essay on galvanism and electricity as applicable to agriculture.

Mr Gordon touched upon the subject of tenures. He had visited East Lothian, which Professor Liebig and others admitted to be the best agricultural district in the world: well, there the farms are let on nineteen years' lease; consequently, upon those farms there are steam engines, In agricultural matters Scotland is fifty years in advance of Englanp: why? — because the Scotch farmers have leases. Also, the Scotch landowners are the better able to carry on improvements on entailed estates, because they can charge two-thirds of the expense on the next heir. Mr Pusey endeavoured, by a parliamentary bill, to remove the legal impediments to the introduction of that plan into England; but unsuccessfully, for no one would act under it, for fear of the court of Chancery. The Scotch agriculturists never grumble. There was recently a storm which must have shaken the corn out of the ear, and done immense damage; but nobody complained. In Scotland farmers always put the best face on everything: and why? They have leases. Other speakers also insisted upon the expediency of granting lease.s

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The Game Laws.—We have a remarkably good story to tell respecting the operation of the game laws in this county. Two years ago, the Earl of Buckinghamshire was a great game preserver, and had game in great abundance in the parish of Great Hampden, which game was the cause of a great deal of mischief to the surrounding crops, of a great many complaints, and gave rise to much bad feeling. A Mr Harris became occupier, under a lease, of a farm situate close to the earl's preserves, and just in the midst of the land in which all the mischief was occasioned. Mr Harris complained, as did others, of the injury he had sustained, and so pressed his complaint that the earl at length agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and two neighbours were appointed (one by each party) to assess the damage. The assessment was made and the amount sent to his lordship. The earl, however, refused to be bound by this decision, and generously offered Mr Harris a fourth of the amount thus arrived at by an agreement to which he had himself been a party. This offer, of course, was refused, and it became Mr Harris's object to defend his property against the depredators. The course he pursued was one that no legal craft could cope with. He took out a license himself, invited all the sportsmen from this town (Wycombe) and all the villages within twenty miles of him, and gave them full permission to shoot over his grounds, giving them due caution to keep off the earl's farm. The hares and pheasants were thus destroyed by thousands. Not content with this, Mr Harris, while strictly prohibiting the Earl of Buckinghamshire's gamekeepers from trespassing on his ground, gave a broad hint that no one need fear being prosecuted for poaching on his grounds. Snares in abundance were consequently set over his farm, and the destruction of game by night was equal to that carried on more openly and by daylight. Thus, while the earl had all the trouble and expense of preserving, Mr Harris, his sporting friends, and the poachers, had all the fun and profit of the game. And yet this was strictly legal. Of course the earl soon got tired of this, and came to the conclusion, that if "his" game was to be destroyed, he would have a hand in it himself. His lordship, therefore, gave orders for an indiscriminate slaughter, the preserve was destroyed, and thus an abominable nuisance got rid of. The farmers of Great Hampden now look upon Mr Harris as a much better "farmer's friend" than even the Duke of Buckingham, and thank their stars that a man of his spirit was ever sent amongst them. Cannot the example of this spirited farmer be followed? — *Aylesbury News.*

Rural Police in Suffolk.—In the Tuesday meeting of the Suffolk quarter sessions there was a long debate on the establishment of a rural police, which was moved by Mr Bevan. The Chairman having again read the resolution, a division took place, when the numbers were—for a rural police, 29; against it, 16. The magistrates then retired from the bench to make arrangements for appointing the force, both as to its number and the amount of wages to be paid.

On the subject of the present state of Suffolk a correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"The landlords told the farmers that it was their duty as well as their interest to find work for the labourers. The rejoinder was natural. The farmers say, and say truly, they are not able to keep on surplus hands. But they say this also—'Let the landlords come forward and enable us to employ more labourers—reduce your rents, gentlemen, to the level of the times—bring them down to the market price of wheat—give us a secure tenure by longer leases, if you wish us to improve the land; but we will not lay out capital upon farms in which we have no fixed interest.' Such is the language employed by some of the most experienced and intelligent tenant-farmers of Suffolk, Essex, and Norfolk, at the late meetings of the various agricultural associations in these districts. It is quite clear that such plain speaking was not perfectly agreeable to the personages so addressed. I could mention some instances (I give the names in a private note for your information) where the chairman of the meeting abruptly quitted the room, simply because he knew that the arguments advanced by the farmers were unanswerable; and in others the speakers were put down on a point of order—a strange way of cushioning a question which is of the very last importance to agriculturists, and to the public in general."

Rural Police in the County of Durham.—It appears by documents just published that Sir James Graham, the Marquis of Londonderry, and several other magnates, have made repeated attempts of late to increase the rural police in the county of Durham, and have been baffled. The colliers' strike was the reason assigned for this proposed increase. But the magistrates of the county, first in June last, and again on the 5th instant, refused, by a large majority, to sanction the proposal. In consequence of this, "Vane Londonderry" addressed the following letter to the clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, and it was read at a meeting of quarter sessions on Wednesday last:—

"Sir—I herewith enclose a letter I have received from the secretary of state, and I have to desire that it may be communicated to the magistrates of the county, and especially the twenty-five gentlemen who have thought proper to resist the recommendations of the home secretary by their votes on the late occasion. I trust the bench will now acquit me of urging any measure against their sentiments, not called for (and that repeatedly) in the performance of my duty in the situation I have the honour to fill."

The home secretary, in the letter alluded to, expressed his regret that the magistrates had resisted the proposed augmentation of the police.

Birkenhead.—The foundation stone of the new Birkenhead Docks, opposite Liverpool, was laid on Wednesday by Sir Philip Egerton, surrounded by an extraordinarily large audience, and the event was afterwards celebrated by a great dinner, &c. The completion of these docks will form a new era in the navigation of the Mersey; and if a plan which we have heard named, of opening up a communication with Birkenhead and the sea to the south-west, independently of the river, is carried out, the dangers of entry to the port by the mouth of the Mersey, at present necessarily incurred, would be avoided, and Liverpool South, as the Birkenhead side may be called, would soon become a greater town than the great one already on the other side. The *Globe's* correspondent says:—A magnificent city is here seen rising from the earth, not by slow process, but at once. All the facilities which trade and commerce can require for the reception of ships and the warehousing of cargoes, are here beheld in a state of forwardness. Numerous spacious streets are in progress of erection, which are, at least, two miles in extent, formed at right angles. The sewerage already laid down exceeds, in extent, the entire length of sewerage contained in the whole of Liverpool and Manchester, united. An immense covered market is in a state of forwardness; slaughter-houses, at a distance from the town, are also erecting. Eight railways are also to have their centre in Birkenhead, and are thence to extend their ramifications to distant parts of the kingdom, including the metropolis. A spacious town hall is already laid down; a splendid park is in process of formation. An additional church is already built; three more are designed, and will be endowed by the projectors of this stupendous undertaking—all the seats of which will be entirely free. All these are rising simultaneously. Other towns have been built by slow degrees—Birkenhead has been rather created than built. A short time since, and it was a village—a waste. Now, immense piles of buildings, stretching in various directions, almost as far as the sight of the eye can reach, are seen in every direction.

Working Man's Hall.—A large number of the chartist operatives of Oldham and the neighbourhood have been erecting a spacious public room, in shares of £1 each, for the holding of meetings, delivery of lectures, performance of concerts, &c. This building, which is designated the Working Man's hall, may be in some respects regarded as a characteristic sign of the prosperous condition of the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts.

The Earl of Euston has addressed a letter to the magistrates of Suffolk, in which he strongly condemns the game laws, and traces to the preservation of game, for the purposes of a wholesale battue, divers evil effects upon the farmer's property and the labourer's morals.

A People's College in Leeds.—We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation to start a People's college in connexion with the Leeds Mechanics' Institute. Arrangements, we understand, are now being made for the delivery of a public lecture on the subject, by the Rev. Mr Bayley, of Sheffield.—*Leeds Times.*

Advance of Wages at Stockport.—The threatened turn-out by the spinners and others for an advance of wages, which was to have taken place on Saturday, has fortunately been avoided, the masters having conceded an increase of 5 per cent. The advance proposed by the men was 10 per cent. on the hand-mules, and 20 per cent. on the self-actors; but this the employers would not consent to.

Miss Martineau and Mesmerism.—We have seen a letter from Miss Martineau, addressed to Mr Hall, dated "Tynemouth, October 10," in which she declares herself to have been decidedly benefited by the mesmeric process, which she had been led to submit to under that gentleman's advice and instructions. Neither Mr Hall, nor the person whom he had taught to mesmerise her in his absence, had succeeded in throwing her into the sleep; but already she has experienced so much benefit, that though confined to her room for a long period past, she "can now walk three miles at a time with relish." "I cannot be thankful enough," she adds, "for such a resurrection."—*Scotsman.*

At the Berks Michaelmas sessions, held last week, William Jackson was found guilty of sheep-stealing. He had made a confession of his guilt, but with this excuse—"I was almost starved, and only had eight shillings a week to keep seven of us." The prosecutor in his evidence said that he farmed 900 acres; he had employed fourteen or fifteen men; the rate of wages was from eight to ten shillings per week—some labourers were paid less; he had heard of some receiving sixpence a day, exclusively of Sunday. The chairman commiserated Jackson's poverty, but sentenced him to transportation for ten years.

Colliery Explosions.—An explosion occurred in a coal pit at Rowley Regis, on Saturday, by which eleven persons were killed and six others much injured. Another fatal explosion has occurred in a coal pit near Wakefield; two men out of three who were in the mine having been killed. Nothing certain is known as to the cause of the explosion, but it is surmised that one of the men took the top off a Davy lamp. The shocks were so tremendous as to have all the appearance and phenomena of an earthquake. The houses in the village were shaken—the shafts, machinery, and buildings of the colliery were thrown to the ground with great violence. Repeated explosions have taken place in the Staffordshire mines during the past week, but, with the exception of that at Rowley Regis, without loss of life.—Upwards of £3000 has now been realised in aid of the subscription for the widows and children of the Haswell sufferers.

Preparation for Death.—An old woman, aged upwards of 60 years, named Susannah Pass, residing in Tea-kettle-alley, Kidderminster, has provided in a singular manner for her decent interment after death. She procures a scanty livelihood by carrying water, and from her hard earnings has contrived to save sufficient money to procure a neat coffin, with the name inscribed on the plate, which has been lately completed by Mr Thomas Griffin. The coffin was conveyed to the old woman's house, when she immediately laid herself out in it, and expressed herself perfectly satisfied. She has also had a shroud and cap prepared, and has deposited 6s. in the hands of a friend, for the purpose of regaling her bearers. All this is done that the parish shall not be called upon to defray the expenses of her funeral.—*Ten Towns' Messenger.*

Rumours of Asiatic Cholera.—An alarm has been spread in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton by the sudden death of Mr Sheldon, of Cosley, near Bilston, a gentleman of great respectability; and directly after him, the carpenter who made his coffin; both cases being considered as instances of Asiatic cholera. The former was taken ill at six o'clock in the evening, and died within twelve hours, and the latter with nearly the same rapidity; both commencing with the same violent cramps, and marked by the same severe and summary results.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

Heroism of a Lady.—A few nights since the dwelling-house of Mr Thomas Worthington, at Mancetter, Warwickshire, was broken into by a gang of ruffians, wearing black masks, and their persons otherwise disguised by black linen, which they wore over their clothes. The house is in a very lonely spot, and a considerable distance from any other dwelling. The burglars commenced their operations by cutting a hole in the front door, and at last succeeded in making an opening. The inmates, consisting of Mr Worthington, a niece, a grandniece, and a servant lad and maid, were by this time prepared. Mr Worthington, who is now in his 89th year, placed placed himself at the door, and with a sword cut and stabbed at the fellows through the hole they had made, and kept them at bay for a considerable time. The burglars battered the door to pieces; but, while they were doing so, Miss Worthington brought her uncle his fowlingpiece, which was loaded with swan shot, and, seeing that his aged hands shook so that he could not take aim, pointed and held the gun while her uncle fired. This did not deter the burglars: uttering the most horrid oaths and imprecations, they tore up the stones with which the front of the house was paved, and threw them at the old gentleman and his niece, who still kept their places in the hall, when, after half-an-hour's fighting, no assistance appearing, and Mr Worthington being wounded in various parts of the body, his niece, who stood firmly by his side during the conflict, parleyed with the robbers, when one of them said all they wanted was money. The lady then said, if they would promise not to hurt her uncle, no further resistance should be made; on which four of them made their way into the house, and, after making the servant lad give up all his money, they forced the niece to show them where the money was kept, which they took, as well as some fire arms; and, after threatening the inmates if they took any steps to discover the robbers, they would come again some night and burn the house and murder all the inmates.

they took their departure. Neither Mr Worthington nor any of his family are seriously injured. A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of the burglars.

IRELAND.

Belfast.—French Aggression in Tahiti.—On Monday evening, Oct. 28, a very large and respectable meeting was held in the Rosemary street church, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing her Majesty in reference to the recent French aggressions in Tahiti; and the effect of such aggressions upon protestant missions in the Society islands. In the absence of the mayor, who was expected to preside, but who was unavoidably absent, Charles Thompson, Esq., took the chair. The proceedings were commenced with praise and prayer; after which the chairman stated the object for which the meeting had assembled. Resolutions were then proposed and seconded by Mr James Morgan, Dr Bryce (who gave an outline of the establishment, progress, and trials of the protestant missionaries in the Society group, as also of the circumstances connected with the aggression of France in those islands), Gordon Thompson, Esq., Dr Cooke, Mr Isaac Nelson, Mr M'Cay, Mr Hodgens, Dr Edgar, Counsellor Gibson; after which an address to the Queen, embodying the spirit of the resolutions, was read, and unanimously adopted. Dr Cooke, in the course of his speech, spoke as follows:—

"A British nobleman, who had close intercourse with the Turkish government, had, in his dealings with that power, shown an example worthy of being followed. The practice of that government was, when any of its Greek subjects had renounced Islamism and embraced the Christian faith, to persecute them to the utmost; and Lord Aberdeen, in remonstrating with the Porte on this subject, had declared that if England stood alone among the states of Europe, she should not allow her co-religionists to be thus perecuted; and this remonstrance compelled the proud Turk to set aside the dictates of the Koran, and bend to a sense of justice and public opinion. He trusted the same course would be adopted in favour of Tahiti, which had been in this case so effective [great cheering]. I hope our government will be as determined with France as regards Tahiti, as Lord Aberdeen had been with the Turkish government [continued cheering]. I would that I was for a short time admitted to the councils of Queen Victoria ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. I wish I was admitted to the same privilege for a short time with Louis Philippe! The advice which I would give to both would be, to send out a joint commission to inquire into all the circumstances of the case, and let us, in a matter in which there are so many conflicting statements, have a just report. Let us not be content with sending a small three-gun ketch for an asylum to the unfortunate Queen Pomare; *let us send the Hibernia, of 120 guns, and any number more which they choose, and then I have no doubt that justice will be done to the Queen, in spite of all the Belle Poules that had thundered against the devoted Mogador, even if under the direction of the redoubtable Prince de Joinville himself* [loud cheers, and laughter]. In the face of the fiery tiers of a British three-decker, justice would be done, which, I am afraid, might not otherwise be looked for [cheers]. Britain would then be rightly represented by her wooden walls, and France would find more difficulty in dealing with her, than with the few frail cabins which formed the capital of Tahiti [continued cheering]. When we thus stand side by side, and gun by gun, with France, then, I repeat, justice will be meted out to the unfortunate Queen. If the Queen be justly accused, let it be made known to the world; but if she be unjustly and cruelly oppressed, then Britain will never appear more nobly than in standing forward in her defence."

Narrow Escape. — On Thursday evening the keeper of the Zoological gardens, in the Phœnix park, Dublin, whose business it was to shut up the bears for the night in their sleeping dens, by some neglect of the precautions which should have been taken, suffered the largest of the bears to get into the outer cage before he had made his escape. The bear seized him by the leg, and threw him down, and would, in all probability, have torn him to pieces, but that one of the gardeners, a stout fellow named Power, flew to his rescue, and with a well-aimed blow from an iron bar struck the bear on the head with such force that the animal died shortly after. The keeper was thus rescued from most imminent danger.

The Irish Priests and the "Nation" Newspaper.—"An Irish Priest" has addressed a letter to the *Weekly Register* on "the anti-catholic spirit of the *Nation* newspaper;" and the letter is reprinted by the *Pilot*, "in consequence," says the editor, "of its being required of us as a public duty." This letter, thus published and re-published by papers more immediately devoted to Mr O'Connell and repeal, is a remarkable indication of the state of opinion in Ireland. The attack on the *Nation*, on religious grounds, is bitter. That paper, says the writer, "has immense circulation among the people of Ireland, and, of course, chiefly among the catholic people;" and the priest claims the right to protest against "the uncatholic sneers and sarcasms, and the unchristian principles put forward constantly in such an organ." "The uncatholic and infidel spirit which has been exhibited in the *Nation* newspaper, from time to time, since the commencement of its career, has been, to my certain knowledge, a source of pain and alarm to many pious and patriotic clergymen in several parts of Ireland, and to some of our bishops. Hopes have been all along indulged, that perhaps this evil spirit might gradually work itself out. Two years have now passed away, and no change has appeared, unless it be a change for the worse. It is time that the well-grounded fears of so many should at last find some expression." The priest enters into particulars. One grave offence on the part of the *Nation* is the utterance of a passage with such sentences as the following, which we copy, italics and all, as we find them in the letter:—"*Religion* has been for ages so mixed with Irish quarrels, that it is often hard to say whether patriotism or *superstition was the animating principle of an Irish leader*, and whether political rapacity or bigoted zeal *against bigotry* was the motive of an oppressor." The priest exclaims, "Merciful God! and has it come to this at last, that the catholic people of Ireland are to be told, through an organ supported by themselves, that *superstition* may have been the animating principle of their leaders for ages, and that the persecution of their religion was only bigoted zeal *against bigotry?*" But perhaps the most characteristic passage in the strictures is the following:—

"In the next article of the *Nation*, entitled 'The Detectives,' we have the following morsel:—'It is by parading these (before-mentioned) undoubted advantages of despotism that it is defended. There is nothing in Italy or Russia that is not capable of the same sort of defence. *A Roman censorship prevents immoral and impious books, but it destroys liberty of discussion.* Neapolitan spies and English letter-openers ruin conspiracies; but they violate honour, and cast doubt and dismay into every transaction of life,' &c. A Roman censorship prevents immoral and impious books: but what care the *Nation* writers for this, while liberty of discussion is prevented—that is, the liberty of publishing impiety and immorality? The Roman censorship is put on a par with the spy system at Naples, and letter-opening in England. A Roman censorship, let me tell these gentlemen, is approved by the Holy See itself, acting in its papal capacity and with the apostolic authority; sanctioned by the invariable practice of the same Holy See from time immemorial; and was, according to Baronius and other ecclesiastical writers, adopted in principle from the first ages of Christianity. It is, moreover, approved of expressly by the fifth Council of Lateran and by the Council of Trent. It is the unanimous opinion of catholic divines that the church has, by divine right, the power of censorship of books in whatever regards faith or morals—of course no farther; and our present holy father, Gregory the Sixteenth, in a dogmatical epistle, addressed to all the bishops of the world, and received by them all, has declared as 'false, temerarious, injurious to the Holy See, and productive of innumerable evils to the people, the doctrine of those who not only reject the censorship of books as an intolerable burden, but have besides the wickedness to hold it forth as contrary to the principles of equity and justice, and to deny to the church the power of enacting and employing it."

The White Quakers.—A fire broke out the other day in a house in Dublin, belonging to a strange sect called White Quakers. When it was first discovered, the inmates made no attempt to arrest it, nor did they call for aid: on the contrary, they refused to admit the police and firemen, exclaiming from the windows that God would protect his own. The police, however, forced an entrance; and, after some time, the fire was got under.

Subscription for Father Mathew.—A very creditable movement has commenced to relieve Father Mathew from the pecuniary embarrassments produced by his sacrifices in promoting the cause of temperance. Lord Cloncurry has just forward 50*l.* as his subscription. The *Cork Examiner* contains a list of subscriptions, including 100*l.* from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; 20*l.* from G. S. Kenrick, Esq., West Bromwich, Birmingham; 5*l.* 5*s.* from J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; 5*l.* from Mr Gore Jones, stipendiary magistrate, Thurles; and 10*l.* from Messrs J. and E. Grundy, Bury, Lancashire. Amongst the contributors in this list are two English clergymen of the established church, and an Irish unitarian clergyman, Mr J. Vixon Porter, of Carrickfergus. The temperance societies in Cork, and other parts of the south, are making arrangements to co-operate in the good work. Before many weeks, a fund amply sufficient to rescue Father Mathew from his pecuniary engagements will have been obtained. The funds collected last year will also be placed at his disposal. We subjoin Father Mathew's own letter to Mr J. S. Buckingham, putting the fact of his difficulties beyond question:—

"*Cork, Oct.* 20.

"My dear Mr Buckingham—I am fully aware of the many claims upon your benevolence, and deeply regret that my embarrassments have added to them.

"It was after much importunity, and with great reluctance, that I consented to have my pecuniary difficulties made public by the Rev. Mr Hincks, the editor of the *Inquirer*. It is unnecessary, in writing to you, to vindicate myself from the charge of imprudence—you well know the unavoidable expenditure attendant on a great popular movement. With the exception of £100 sent to me some years ago by the Marquis of Lansdowne, I never received aid from any one.

"A report, propagated by the antagonists of temperance, of my having amassed wealth increased the calls upon me, and, I must confess, prompted me to exceed my resources to rebut the calumny.

"I had, it is true, large sums of money offered to me whilst I was in England, but I wished to act independently, and refused them.

"Accept, dear Mr Buckingham, my grateful acknowledgment of your gift, and have the kindness to add to the many obligations you have already conferred, by explaining to my friends how free I am from any imputation of either prodigality or avarice.

"All my own private resources have been exhausted. I have drawn to a large amount upon my brothers, and all this to promote that sacred cause to whose success I have devoted my existence.

"To your good and amiable lady, to my dear Leicester, and every member of your family, I present my affectionate remembrance; and, with fervent prayers for your happiness, I am, with profound respect, dear Mr Buckingham, yours gratefully and devotedly,

"Theobald Mathew."

According to this paragraph, in the *Cork Examiner*, Mr Mathew has actually been arrested for debt:—"What will you think, Irishmen, when we tell you that Father Mathew, the benefactor of your country, the admiration of the world, has been publicly arrested in Dublin for the balance of a debt due to a maker of temperance medals, and that, while in the very act of administering the temperance pledge? The bailiff, like a second Judas, came up to Father Mathew, saying, 'Father Mathew, your blessing!' and, while the good man called down a blessing upon the head of the wretch, he took a writ from his pocket, and, thrusting it into the hand of Father Mathew, told him he arrested him, and then asked for his forgiveness!"

The O'Connell Tribute.—The newspapers contain the announcement that "the national collection for the O'Connell tribute of the present memorable year 1844, will be made simultaneously on Sunday, November 17, in all the parishes of Ireland."

The Federal Movement.—A writer in the *Kilkenny Moderator* (conservative print) has taken his stand on the "Federative principle," which he predicts will draw to its standard a large number of adherents who would never have entertained for a moment the question of repeal.

The Registries.—The repealers are keeping their promise in right earnest. So far as the present registry session has gone, decisive majorities have, in every instance, crowned their efforts, while the apathy of their opponents in the provinces actually surpasses that evinced by the electors in the metropolis. On the advent of Sir Robert Peel to power, a desperate rally was made by the conservatives of Meath, Kildare, the borough of Athlone, and one or two other places, to increase their numbers on the registry; and there seemed to be little doubt that, in the event of a general election, the gain of two or three seats might have been the result of perseverance and combination. Dissatisfaction, however—whether justifiable or not, is beside the question—has worked miracles for the repealers, whose recent exertions have placed the threatened strongholds beyond the reach of their antagonists.—*Times.*

Reform Movement in the Isle of Man.—We have no ordinary pleasure in being enabled to state that throughout the entire island the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevail on the all-important question of elective representation and reform in the House of Keys. To the honour and credit of the men of Ramsey, the first movement was commenced in the northen district; but the flame has spread; Douglas has nobly responded; Castletown and Peel are following; and, without an exception, the spirit has been responded to in a manner even more enthusiastically, more unanimously, than the most sanguine reformers could have anticipated, or even imagined. On Monday se'nnight, an association for obtaining, by all constitutional means, an elective representation of the people in the insular legislature, or House of Keys, was formed at Ramsey, and measures were promptly adopted for ascertaining the opinions of the landowners and general inhabitants of the northern parishes. On Wednesday evening a meeting of reformers was held in this town, when it was unanimously resolved to form a similar association, and appoint a provisional committee to ascertain the public feeling on so momentous a question, in Douglas and the southern district. The attendance was numerous and respectable. A principle of union and co-operation was drawn up, and afterwards signed by those present, which has since been submitted to the inhabitants. The bond of union is in the following terms:—

"We, the undersigned, agree to form ourselves into an association for the purpose of obtaining, by all constitutional means, an elective representation of the inhabitants of this island in the insular legislature or House of Keys."

Gentlemen were appointed to wait on the male adult inhabitants, and on Friday they commenced operations. Up to Monday evening, so great was their success that they had obtained upwards of 1500 signatures in the town and neighbourhood alone, including an immense majority of the representatives of the wealth and intelligence of the community. Equally flattering intelligence has been received from all parts of the island. It was therefore unanimously resolved to call a public meeting of the inhabitants for Friday next, at which resolutions embodying the future plans of action, and for electing representatives of the people to co-operate with the delegates of the other towns and parishes, in carrying their determination into effect, will be submitted for public approval.—*Mona's Herald.* [The manner of choosing the House of Keys at present is this:—When any member dies, or is discharged either on account of age, or for any great crime, which, by a trial by his brethren, he is found guilty of, the rest of the body present two persons to the governor, out of whom he makes choice of one, who is immediately sworn to fill up the body.]

The Last Session of Parliament.—The following are a few decisions of the House of Commons during the last session, which it is desirable should not be forgotten in investigating its claim to the designation of "the people's house":—

It refused to assure her Majesty that, while her faithful Commons would vote such supplies as might be just and necessary, their first duty was to inquire into the grievances of the people, with a view to remove all just causes of complaint, by 285 against 29—majority, 256.

It refused to inquire into a series of grievances, of which the people complained, by 130 against 22—majority, 108.

It refused to postpone the navy estimates till after Easter, by 105 against 11—majority, 94.

It refused to appoint a select committee to inquire into the allegations in numerous petitions presented, complaining that the House did not represent the people, by 91 against 15—majority, 76.

It refused to give an account of the public money, paid to certain reporters employed by government to attend the repeal meetings in Ireland, on which the recent trials were founded, by 114 against 78, majority, 36.

It refused to affirm the principle, that a standing army in time of peace is unconstitutional, by 87 against 8—majority, 79.

It refused to reduce the forces 20,000 men, by 114 against 12—majority, 102.

It refused to address her Majesty to inquire into the

case of the Ameers of Scinde, whose territory the British have invaded, by 202 against 68—majority, 134.

It negatived an amendment, refusing to pass a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Napier, for conquering the Scinde, by 164 against 9—majority, 155.

It refused, after nine nights' debate, to go into committee, to consider the state of Ireland, by 324 against 225—majority, 99.

It suspended the standing order to hurry through a bill, which originated in the House of Lords, having for its object the protection of aristocratic horse-racing gamblers, whose violation of the law has exposed them to heavy penalties.

It voted the Navy Estimates, amounting to £6,382,990, after negativing, without division, several amendments, having for their object a reduction of various items in detail.

It voted in one evening, army estimates for effective service, amounting to 100,295 men, and £3,783,437 sterling, negativing amendments already noticed.

March 11th.—It passed Lord Ashley's resolution for restricting Factory labour to 10 hours by a majority of 9; on the 22nd rejected it by a majority of 8; and on May 13 rejected a resolution nearly to the same effect, by a majority of 108!

March 12th.—It refused to inquire into the effect of import duties on tenant farmers and agricultural labourers by 244 to 133—majority 91.

27th.—It refused to reduce the import duties on the prime articles of consumption by 88 to 24—majority 64.

May 1st.—It refused to abolish the use of Oaths in Scotch Universities by 128 to 101—majority, 27.

15th.—It refused to allow the introduction of a bill for securing the equal representation of the people by 97 to 31—majority, 66.

31st.—It refused to abolish Ecclesiastical Courts by 62 to 25—majority, 37; and to abolish the jurisdiction in church rates by 107 to 66—majority, 41.

June 12th.—It refused to inquire into the anomalies of the Irish state-church by 274 to 179—majority, 95.

14th.—It passed a resolution on the subject of the Sugar Duties, giving the West India Interest greater protection by 241 to 221—majority, 20; and on June the 17th rescinded it by 255 to 233—majority, 22.

24th.—It refused a select committee on the subject of opening letters at the Post office, by 206 to 162—majority, 44; and on July 2nd, granted one, excluding from it the parties best able to investigate the matter.

26th.—It refused to repeal the corn laws, by 328 to 124—majority, 204.

July 19th.—It refused a commission to inquire into the condition of the peasantry of Suffolk, by 130 to 41—majority, 89.

Supply.—The following are a few items from the estimates of supply, passed during the session, generally in houses of little more than fifty members:—£15,800, ambassador to Constantinople; £262, conveyance of Prince Adelbert of Prussia; £1,202, robes, collars, and badges for knights of the several orders; £210, voyaging expenses of the Bishop of Gibraltar; £1322 to Bishop of Exeter, for preachers in Lancashire; allowance to troops in lieu of small beer, £82,000; ditto, navy, £22,000; "allowances to officiating clergymen for performing divine service at home and abroad," and "cost of religious books" [army and navy], £12,278; Chelsea hospital, £1,200,000; military organisation of out-pensioners, £37,000; ditto, British ambassador's residence in Paris, £10,000 [in addition to £3892 last year]; ditto, Constantinople, £50,000 [in addition to £33,000 last year]; £163,680, pensioners, military and civil; £379,000, colonial governments; £11,353, ecclesiastical establishments, North America; £4840, protestant dissenting ministers.

New Railways.—The Board of Trade give notice, in Friday's *Gazette*, of their intention to inquire into the following railway schemes:—

I. Schemes for extending railway communication to Goole and to Great Grimsby.
II. Branches from, and extensions of, the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Railways.
III. Railway communication between London and Norwich, and other schemes, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex.
IV. Branches from the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, Clydesdale Junction, and Edinburgh and Galashiels schemes.
V. Extension of the York and Scarborough and Hull and Selby railways to Bridlington and Driffield.
VI. Schemes for connecting Birkenhead with Manchester and Stockport.
VII. South Junction through Manchester, Ashton and Stockport Junction, and Manchester and Buxton.
VIII. Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool, and other schemes, in the district between the Bolton and Preston and the Liverpool and Manchester railways.
IX. Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington, and other railway schemes, in the district between the Bolton and Preston and Manchester and Leeds railways.
X. Birmingham and Shrewsbury and Shrewsbury and Chester schemes.
XI. Worcester and Wolverhampton and other schemes for extending railway communication in Worcestershire and Staffordshire.
XII. Schemes for extending railway communications to the Potteries.
XIII. Schemes for extending railway communications to Falmouth.
XIV. Schemes for extending railway communication to Staines and Windsor.
XV. Schemes for making railway communication in Ireland from Dublin to Cork, Limerick, Cavan, Galway, Enniskillen, Londonderry, and Waterford; between Londonderry and Enniskillen; between Cork and Bandon; between Cork and Waterford; between Cork and Limerick; and completing railway communication between Dublin and Belfast.

Excursion Trains.—The Board of Trade has issued a circular on the subject of excursion trains. The Board recommend that these excursion trains should be divided into sections, so that no more than two engines should be used with any one train of carriages. They also point out the extreme danger likely to arise from the want of punctuality in the arrival of these excursion trains, arising from their great weight; and they strongly urge upon the companies to adopt a different mode of working the excursion trains, in order to avoid the danger of the present method.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

"Toryism is no longer a future scheme, but a past history."—*Times, Oct.* 17.

A newspaper, called "The Anti-game-law Gazette" is about to be started in Nottinghamshire, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

A Plea for State Abuses.—The great secret in English internal policy is to get up a given quantity of wrong, and then set the wrong to cry out against the inconvenience of its own removal.—*Colonel Thompson.*

Ecclesiastical Con.—Why can Ludgate hill boast of apostolical succession? Because it descends in a direct line from St Paul's.

The metropolitan police has just received information from Hobart town, New South Wales, of the escape of fourteen convicts, all of whom were sentenced to be transported for life.

The *Times* recommends that the charge on post-office money orders, instead of being threepence for sums not exceeding £2, and 6d. for sums between that and £5, should be one penny in the pound. An excellent suggestion.

According to a letter in the *Leipsic Gazette*, the Chinese are beginning to show a marked preference for Saxon cloths to English ones.

The Queen's Tobacco Pipe.—At the Custom House, damaged tobacco, on which it would not be worth while to pay the high import duty, is consumed near the bonded warehouses in a furnace, the tall chimney of which is familiarly known as the "Queen's tobacco pipe."

There are no fewer than 1,097 persons employed in the destruction of vermin in Great Britain. The subject is too ticklish to admit of remark.

The *Preston Chronicle* states that a noble effort is about to be made by the teetotalers of Lancashire, to rescue Father Mathew from his embarrassments, and that a delegate meeting, consisting of deputations from the various temperance societies, will shortly be held in one of the central towns in Lancashire.

True Principles of Oratory.—The following advice of President Witherspoon to his pupils might be a benefit to some orators of the present day:—"In the first place, take care that ye never begin to speak till ye ha' something to say; and, secondly, be sure to leave off as soon as ye ha' done."

Hamburg is progressing daily; new streets continue to be marked out, and new buildings arise so rapidly that it is necessary to perambulate the city frequently to keep one's topographical knowledge.

A Profitable Purchase.—A servant said the other day, that she gave but twelvepence for the cap she had on her head. A gentleman observed, "Then you have a *crown piece for a shilling.*"

According to a letter published in the "Monthly Extracts" of the Bible Society, 600 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Villefavard, in France, have been induced, by the simple reading of the Scriptures circulated by the society's agents, to embrace the protestant evangelical religion.

Year Clocks.—A New York paper states that Mr Crane, of Newark, has invented a clock which goes for a whole year, without being wound up more than once. The improvements of the inventor consist in the novelty, yet simplicity, of the movements. There are but four principal wheels.

It is calculated that if the duty was paid on the whole of the tobacco at present in bond in London alone, including manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars, the sum would amount to little short of seven millions sterling.

The Book of the Season.—Shortly will be published, handsomely bound in calf, "The Mysteries of London." The first number will be filled with an account of the election of Alderman Gibbs as Lord Mayor. The second will give facsimiles of the receipts of the Alderman during his churchwardenship of St Stephen's, Walbrook.—*Punch.*

The Speaker of the House of Commons a Brewer!—The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P., qualified to vote for the city of London, as a partner in the brewhouse of Messrs Whitbread and Co. Well might Napoleon declare that we are a nation of traders!

Refusal of a Royal Son-in-law.—After the troubles of the first French revolution, Louis Philippe made his escape to the United States of America; and while residing at Philadelphia, and supporting himself by tuition, he fell in love with a Miss P——, daughter of a highly respectable citizen of that town. The lady was favourable to his advances, but was compelled to yield to the authority of her father, who declared that "no daughter of *his* should ever demean herself by marrying a schoolmaster!"

Princely Thrift.—It appears that Kennington common, whilom a place for cricket and other healthful sports, is to be built upon, to benefit the estate of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. These places have been called the lungs of a town. Surely to choke the lungs is hardly the best way to captivate the heart. Will the Prince of Wales be more beloved in Kennington if only known as the Prince of bricks and mortar?—*Punch.*

A Dissembling Prelate.—"I met a prelate, who was at that time bishop of a see not very richly endowed, coming out of his Majesty George III.'s closet at Buckingham house, as I was going into it. The King asked me, if I did not very much like sincerity? I answered, 'Yes, Sire.' 'So does that prelate,' said the King, 'for he has just assured me, that he his perfectly content with his present preferment: he should wish, indeed, he said, to have Salisbury instead of it, but he added, that he so wished for no other reason whatever, but merely that he might have the honour of giving me a breakfast in my way to Weymouth.' 'Can you,' he added, 'believe that, when a Bishop says it? I can't.'"—*Lord Eldon's Letters.*

Literature.

Mr Mann's Seventh Annual Report. Education in Europe. Extracted from the *Common School Journal*, published at Boston, U. S. March, 1844.

This pamphlet contains an account of the results of a series of visits made by the secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts (we presume) to various European countries, both for the sake of health and also of acquaintance with the nature and workings of the various systems of public instruction:—

"In my travels," says the author, "I visited England, Ireland, and Scotland; crossed the German Ocean to Hamburgh; thence went to Magdeburg, Berlin, Potsdam, Halle, and Weissenfels, in the kingdom of Prussia; to Leipsic and Dresden, the two great cities in the kingdom of Saxony; thence to Erfurt, Weimar, Eisenach, &c., on the great route from the middle of Germany to Frankfort on the Maine; thence to the Grand Duchy of Nassau, of Hesse Darmstadt, and of Baden, and after visiting all the cities in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, passed through Holland and Belgium to Paris.

"In the course of this tour I have seen many things to deplore and many to admire. I have visited countries where there is no national system of education at all, and countries where the minutest details of the schools are regulated by law. I have seen schools in which each word and process, in many lessons, was almost overloaded with explanation and commentary, and many schools in which 400 or 500 children were obliged to commit to memory, in the Latin language, the entire book of Psalms and other parts of the Bible, neither teachers nor children understanding a word of the language which they were repeating. I have seen countries, in whose schools all forms of corporal punishment were used without stint or measure, and I have visited one nation, in whose excellent and well-ordered schools scarcely a blow has been struck for more than a quarter of a century. On reflection, it seems to me that it would be most strange, if, from all this variety of system and of no system, of sound instruction and of babbling, of the discipline of violence and of moral means, many beneficial hints for our warning or our imitation, could not be derived; and as the subject comes clearly within the purview of my duty 'to collect and diffuse information respecting schools,' I venture to submit to the board some of the results of my observation."—pp. 70, 71.

The author thus gives us the result to which he has arrived:—

"On the one hand, I am certain that the evils to which our own system is exposed, or under which it now labours, exist in some foreign countries in a more aggravated degree than among ourselves; and if we are wise enough to learn from the experience of others rather than await the infliction consequent upon our own errors, we may yet escape the magnitude and formidableness of those calamities under which some other communities are now suffering.

"On the other hand, I do not hesitate to say that there are many things abroad which we at home should do well to imitate—things, some of which are here, as yet, matters of speculation or theory, but which, there, have long been in operation, and are now producing a harvest of rich and abundant blessings."

The conclusion is sufficiently cautious, though somewhat vague. It is in the facts that we feel the greatest interest.

The following remarks occur relative to the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Mr Mann thinks the schools of Prussia, Saxony, and Holland, superior to all others. The dumb are there actually taught to *speak!* We should have considered the thing incredible, but for the explanation here given. It appears that the first step in the process is to make the poor patient conscious of the fact of respiration:—

"To give him a knowledge of the fact that he breathes, the teacher, seating himself exactly opposite to the light, takes the pupil upon his lap, or between his knees, so that the pupil's eye shall be on a level with his own, and so that they can look each other directly in the face. The teacher now takes the pupil's right hand in his left, and the pupil's left hand in his right. He places one of the pupil's hands immediately before his own lips, and breathes upon it. He then brings the pupil's other hand into the same position before his (the pupil's) lips, and, through the faculty of imitation, leads him to breathe upon that, just as his first hand had been breathed upon by the teacher. This exertion is varied indefinitely as to stress or intensity of breathing; and the lessons are repeated again and again, if necessary, until in each case the feeling caused by the expulsion of air from the pupil's mouth on the back of one hand, becomes identical with the feeling on the back of the other hand, caused by the expulsion of air from the teacher's mouth. Sometimes a little play mingles with the instruction; and a light object, as a feather or a bit of paper, is blown by the breath."

When this process has been gone through, and the deaf pupil's attention has been thus awakened, a further step is attempted. A third person is introduced, and the teacher, still holding the pupil's hand to his mouth, utters a sharp sound (conveying of course to the pupil the sensation only of a quick breath), which the third person instantly turns round to answer. This, frequently repeated, establishes in the mind of the poor being taught an idea of the connexion between the breath emitted and the movement produced in consequence. He is now prepared for further lessons, and, by processes extremely gradual and frequently repeated, he is taught to enunciate sounds until his vibrations and mechanical movements precisely resemble those which his teacher had indicated. Sometimes this instruction is facilitated by employ-

ing a tongue of India-rubber, which the teacher raises or depresses by way of example.

"Late in the course of instruction, the pupils are taught the meaning of italic letters and emphasis. If a child asks for a piece of white paper for instance, a piece of grey is given him; when he intimates that he asked for *white*, the question is written down with the word 'white' underscored, and then a piece of white paper is given."

It is a singular, and indeed almost miraculous result of this mode of tuition, that pupils in the deaf and dumb schools of Prussia and Saxony read with a distinctness of articulation equal to that of those whose organs of hearing are unimpaired. Instances are related of cases in which the poor being was able to converse with a companion *in the dark*, by placing her hand on the breast of her female friend. But the usual result is, that the deaf can readily converse by observation of the lips of their companions.

The writer before us is a strong advocate for systems of national education in general; and there can be no doubt that if order, completeness, and uniformity of instruction were alone demanded, he is right. It is only when we look deeper, and inquire how the individuality and responsibility of the man may be best brought out—a part of education in which the rest is but as the husk compared with the kernel—that national systems prove deficient. It is probable, too, that the American who is not familiar with the notion of a state church, standing within the call of every national system, can feebly enter into the true bearing of the question.

The following remarks deserve grave attention:—

"In Germany, where everything except war and military affairs is conducted on an inexpensive scale, the walls of the school rooms were often adorned with cheap engravings and lithographs—of distinguished men, of birds, beasts, and fishes—and in many of them a cabinet of natural history had been commenced. And throughout all Prussia and Saxony, a most delightful impression was left upon my mind by the character of the persons whose portraits were thus displayed. Almost without exception, they were likenesses of good men rather than of great ones—frequently of distinguished educationists and benefactors of the young, whose countenances were radiant with the light of benevolence, and the very sight of which was a moral lesson to the susceptible hearts of children. In this respect they contrasted most strongly with England, *where the great always take precedence of the good, and there are fifty monuments and memorials for Nelson and Wellington to one of Howard and Wilberforce!*"

We have marked in italics a passage which comes naturally from a stranger, but which may well surprise, and ought to shame, ourselves.

Great praise is awarded by Mr Mann to the extraordinary mental activity excited by the process of instruction in the Scottish schools.

"I entirely despair," he observes, "of exciting in any other person, by a description, the vivid impression of mental activity or celerity, which the daily operations of these schools produced in my own mind. Actual observation alone can give anything approaching to the true idea. I do not exaggerate when I say that the most active and lively schools I have ever seen in the United States must be regarded almost as dormitories, if compared with the fervid life of the Scotch schools; and, by the side of theirs, our pupils would seem to be hybernating animals, just emerging from their torpid state, and as yet but half conscious of the possession of life and faculties. It is certainly within bounds to say that there were six times as many questions put and answers given, in the same space of time, as I ever heard put and given in any school in our own country."

We wish we had space to repeat the interesting illustrations of this activity, given by the author. In England he saw little to remark. In the German states, he was greatly affected by the number of orphan establishments, telling the tale of the tremendous havoc caused by war. He was delighted, however, by what he saw of the schools formed in Prussia for the instruction of children of criminal parents, where, removed from the scorn of the community, they are trained in habits of virtue and order—a benevolent project, worthy of being extensively imported into other lands, unless, indeed, there is somewhat of despotism in the very notion. Mr Mann speaks also with high praise of the Prussian reformatory institutions for young offenders, called "redemption institutes." We fear there are few men who could safely imitate the following in all its extent:—

Mr Wichern "has devoted his life and all his wordly goods to this work. It is his first aim that the abandoned children whom he seeks out in the highway shall know and feel the blessings of *domestic* life; that they shall be introduced into the bosom of a family: for this he regards as a divine institution, and therefore the birthright of every human being, and the only atmosphere in which the human affections can be adequately cultivated. His house, then, must not be a prison, or a place of punishment or confinement. The site he had chosen for his experiment was one inclosed within high walls and fences. His first act was to break down these barriers, and to take all bolts and bars from the doors and windows. He began with three boys of the worst description; and, within three months, the numbers increased to twelve. They were taken into the bosom of Mr Wichern's family: his mother was their mother, and his sister their sister. They were not punished for any past offences, but were told that all should be forgiven them if they tried to do well in future. The defenceless condition of the premises was referred to, and they were assured that no walls or bolts were to detain them; that one cord only should bind them, and that, the cord of love. The effect attested the all but omnipotent power of generosity and affection. Children from seven or eight to fifteen or sixteen years of age, in many of whom early and loathsome vices had nearly obliterated the stamp of humanity, were transformed not only into useful members of society, but into characters that endeared themselves to all within their sphere of acquaintance."

A striking instance of the effect of this tuition appeared at the time of the great Hamburgh fire in 1842. The children had besought M. Wichern to allow them to help the sufferers, and received permission, though with much secret misgiving, from their teachers. It appeared, however, that their conduct was most heroic and noble; they steadily refused all offers of compensation, and shared their bed and food with the helpless sufferers.

We must return to this pamphlet. We have no reason to believe it has appeared in an English dress, and we are doing the friends of education the best service in making public some of the valuable facts with which it abounds.

How to Preserve the House I Live in; or, Hints for the Regulation of Health. To which are appended Rules for Patients adopting the Hydropathic Treatment. By A. COURTNEY, surgeon, R.N., Ramsgate. London: Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate street Without.

THIS little tract contains a few useful hints on air, exercise, diet, and clothing. They are, plain, practical, and concise—a threefold recommendation, which treatises on the subject of health do not often possess. The author is well known as a strenuous advocate of the cold water system, and does not fail, in the tract before us, to condemn the use of many of those pernicious luxuries, which custom has rendered fashionable to civilised life. He thus speaks on the subject of

VENTILATION IN BED ROOMS.

"To both sexes we would say, avoid easy chairs and cushioned sofas and carriages, and sleep not on beds of down, but on hard mattrasses, and keep not on these beyond the time that nature requires for repose. Let the pure breath of heaven gain free admission to your apartments, but especially to your sleeping apartments; and if you would not, as you ought not, respire over and over again the same corrupted air, do not stop its free circulation by surrounding your bed with curtains. Our fashionable habits are 'the silken fetters of delicious ease,' which entail spleen, melancholy, &c., on so many of the fair sex, and too many of whom contrast, alas! too forcibly, with Gay's vivid but correct description of a country girl:—

"'She never felt the spleen's imagined pains,
Nor melancholy stagnates in her veins:
She never loses life in thoughtless ease,
Nor on the velvet couch invites disease.'

"It is more essential to have our bed-rooms well ventilated than our drawing-rooms, because we pass more time in them; and when we consider that the oxygen (oxygen is the great supporter of life and heat) contained in a gallon of air is consumed by one person in a minute, and that a lighted candle consumes about the same quantity in the same time, it must be evident to all that thorough ventilation is essential to health—that perfect health, in fact, cannot be maintained without it; and that lights in our bed-rooms, when a frequent renewal of the air in them cannot be obtained, are exceedingly pernicious."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *Impressions of Ireland and the Irish.* By the Author of "The Great Metropolis."
2. *Hanbury's Historical Memorials of the Independents.* Vol. 3.
3. *The Peace Reading Book.* By H. G. ADAMS.
4. *Laodicea, or Religious Declensions.* By D. E. FORD.

Religious Intelligence.

KENDAL.—A new chapel, named Zion chapel, was publicly opened in Highgate, Kendal, on Wednesday, the 16th, by Mr J. A. Combs, of Ambleside, Mr Robert Morrison, of Bathgate, and Mr James Morrison, of Kilmarnock. Collections, amounting to £35, were made, in connexion with the opening services. On Thursday the church and congregation, along with other Christian friends of different denominations, held a tea-party, when various ministers and friends delivered addresses. A subscription, amounting to £170, was made, to defray the remaining debt. The whole expense of the ground and erection has been £1,110; £730 were subscribed by the church and congregation and friends, independent of the amount given at the tea-party. Seats are erected in the chapel, capable of containing 350; and a gallery fitted up with forms for the use of the Sunday-school in the morning, and as free sittings in the evening, will contain about 150. A commodious school-room, vestry, &c. is on the ground floor, under the chapel. Zion chapel has been erected by the congregation adhering to Mr J. Guthrie, M.A., who was ejected by the synod of the secession church for holding doctrines said to be inconsistent with the standards of that denomination. Special religious services, with a view of promoting the Lord's work in Kendal, are held every evening by Messrs R. and J. Morrison, and the chapel is crowded with attentive listeners.

BRITISH MISSIONS, LEICESTER.—The annual services in behalf of these missions were held on Sunday last, in Gallowtree-gate chapel, when sermons were preached by Dr Morison, after which the sum of £12 3s. 6d. was collected. The amount collected weekly from members was £22. On Monday evening a public meeting for the same object was held in the Gallowtree-gate chapel, H. F. Coleman, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was very respectably attended. Dr Morison was prevented from being present by a sudden attack of indisposition. Mr J. Smedmore, one of the secretaries, read the report. At Wymondham, although the congregations had been threatened with persecution, the good work was still progressing, and their schools were found to work well. From Market Bosworth there was not so favourable a return; and they attributed their want of success at that station to the domination of the aristocracy and the church. Hallaton was at present without a minister, and Lutterworth had been relinquished as a home station, although the pulpit had been occupied by various ministers, to one of whom the congregation had expressed a wish for him to become their pastor. Dunton and Burbage continued under the care of the respective churches of Lutterworth and Hinckley. At Middleton, near Great Easton, the congregation had promised, during the present year, to discharge the remainder of the debt on their place of worship. Kibworth had also applied for a grant. It appeared, that, while the expenses were £210 13s. 1d., the receipts had only amounted to £108 12s. 4d., leaving a deficiency on the past year of £102 0s. 9d. Mr G. Legge, A.M., who moved that the report be adopted and printed, announced the sudden illness of Dr Morison, who was suffering from a paroxysm of asthma; and was in a very dangerous situation. On the motion of Mr J. Smedmore, seconded by Mr G. R. Miall, a vote of sympathy was passed to Dr Morison. The meeting then broke up, the sum of £6 7s. 8d. having been collected.

UNION-STREET CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday, the 15th inst., after twenty-two years' connection with the ancient congregational church meeting for worship in this place, Mr John Arundel signified his withdrawal from the pastoral oversight of that people. On Wednesday last his resignation was read at a meeting of the church, specially assembled for that purpose, when it was unanimously agreed that a resolution, embodying sentiments of deep sympathy on account of his late severe illness, of his faithful and energetic ministrations, and of devout aspirations that the blessing of the Divine Redeemer might accompany him to his latest breath, should be presented to him by all the officers, in the most affectionate manner. Mr James Lyon, who has been associated as co-pastor with Mr Arundel for fourteen months, becomes now sole pastor.

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.—The new independent chapel in this place was opened on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and services upon the occasion were held there. Mr James Hill, of Clapham, preached in the morning; Mr John Burnet, of Camberwell, in the afternoon; Mr E. Davies, of Richmond, in the evening; and Messrs R. Connebee, of Dorking; Barker, of Ewell; Dawson, of Richmond; Rees, of Reigate; and F. Perkins, of Leatherhead, the pastor, assisted in the various parts of the service. The building is in the modern style of church architecture, and is capable of accommodating 400 persons. The cost of its erection has been about £670, towards which the sum of £420 has been already contributed—not including the amount of the collection—about £30, on the day of opening; leaving a debt of rather more than £200 to be defrayed by the friends of Congregational principles.

MELTON MOWBRAY, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Mr George Gogerly, for many years a missionary in Calcutta, has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the independent chapel at this place, vacant by the removal of Mr James Roberts to Birmingham. Mr Gogerly is expected to commence his stated duties on the first Sabbath in November.

BIRTH.

Oct. 24, at the Lord Chief Baron's, at Hatton, Lady POLLOCK, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17 (by license), at Queen street chapel, Wolverhampton, by Mr J. G. Pigg, M.A., minister of the place, Mr JOHN SIMKINS, of London, to SARAH ROBINSON, youngest daughter of the late Mr William WALCHAN, of Birmingham.

Oct. 22, at the baptist meeting house, West street, Dunstable, Mr JOSEPH MULLINS, of Dunstable, bonnet blocker, to Miss ELIZABETH MAYLES, of the same place.

Oct. 23 (by license), at Cannon street meeting house, Birmingham, by Mr T. Swan, Mr JOHN ATKINS PERRY, of High street, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Thomas WESTON, Esq., mayor.

Oct. 24, at the independent chapel, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, by Mr R. Hamilton, Mr W. HODGKINSON to Miss CHARLOTTE HORNIGOLD, both of Lynn. This is the sixtieth marriage which has been celebrated in the above chapel.

Oct. 24, at Carr's lane chapel, Birmingham, by Mr James Roberts, Mr AMOS BEARDSLEY, of Lydgate, Suffolk, to HARRIETT NEWELL, eldest daughter of Thomas HARRISON, Esq., Bristol road, Edgbaston.

Oct. 25, at the baptist chapel, Hemel Hempstead, by Mr B. P. Pratten, Mr J. P. BUTTFIELD, of Boxmoor, missionary to Honduras, to ANNA LOUISA, only daughter of Jonathan CAREY, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Dr Carey, of Serampore.

Oct. 25, at Salem chapel, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, by Mr John Thomas Lewis, Mr THOMAS DRIVER, to Miss MARY WYMAN, both of Orlingberry.

Oct. 26, at Marshall street chapel, Leeds, by Mr J. Hughes Morgan, the minister, Mr EDWARD FOSTER to Miss MARY SUNDLEY, both of Holbeck.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21, at Devonport, Mr POYNTER, independent minister, at an advanced age.

Oct. 23, Mrs AGNES BIGBIE, relict of Dr James ANDERSON, physician in Edinburgh.

Oct. 23, at Exmouth, REBECCA ASHFORD HOWE, aged seven years, the only child of the late Mr James Howe, and grandchild of the late Mr John Wray, missionaries to British Guiana.

Oct. 24, at Tonbridge wells, CHARLOTTE, the wife of Mr Baden POWELL, Savilian professor of geometry in the university of Oxford.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 25.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Birmingham.
Baptist chapel, Back hills, Warwick.
Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Congleton, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTS.

FOWLER, ALFRED, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, carpenter, Nov. 2, 29: solicitors, Messrs W. and C. Russells, Leamington Priors.

CARTER, JAMES WATSON, 120, Long acre, coach plater, Nov. 8, Dec. 4: solicitors, Messrs Beaumont and Thompson, Lincoln's inn fields.

GOULD, JOHN, Congresbury, Somersetshire, cattle salesman, Nov. 11, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs A'Beckett and Co., Golden square, London.

JONES, BENJAMIN, Birmingham, victualer, Nov. 7, Dec. 4: solicitors, Messrs Chilton and Co., Chancery lane, London; and Mr Suckling, Birmingham.

SIMPSON, JOSEPH, Stockwell, Surrey, builder, Nov. 5, Dec. 6: solicitor, Mr Alexander, 6, South street, Finsbury.

WALKER, WILLIAM, Birmingham, hatter, Nov. 7, Dec. 6: solicitors, Mr William Windale Jackson, 2, Field court, Gray's inn, London, and Messrs Harrison and Smith, Birmingham.

WESTRUP, WALTER, and COCKSEDGE, THOMAS MARTIN, Shadwell, Middlesex, and Northfleet, Kent, millers, Nov. 6, Dec. 11: solicitors, Messrs Shearman and Slater, Great Tower street, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

RUNCIMAN, JOHN, Leith, draper, Oct. 30, Nov. 20.
STEWART, ANDREW, Edinburgh, horse dealer, Oct. 28, Nov. 21.
TOWART, ALEXANDER EWING, and TOWART, PETER, Lauriestion of Glasgow, grocers, Oct. 30, Nov. 20.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Strawbridge, Bristol, mason; first div. of 3s. in the pound, Oct. 30, and any subsequent Wednesday—G. Hawkins, Bristol, mason; second div. of 2s. 6d. in the pound, Oct. 30, and any subsequent Wednesday—W. Bull and F. Turner, Birmingham, printers; second div. of 1s. in the pound, Oct. 29, and any subsequent Tuesday—J. Dowle, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, wine merchant; first div. of 6d. in the pound, Oct. 30, and any subsequent Wednesday—T. Hebblewhite, Liverpool, wine merchant; second div. of 6½d. in the pound, Oct. 31, and any subsequent Thursday—J. Hill, Seacombe, brewer; fourth div. of 2d. in the pound, Oct. 31, and any subsequent Thursday—J. Howarth, Rochdale, flannel manufacturer; first div. of 3½d. in the pound, Oct. 29, and any subsequent Tuesday—W. Weir, Carlisle, iron merchant; first div. of 5s. 6d. in the pound, Oct. 30, and any subsequent Wednesday—R. Hodgson, Bishop Auckland, mercer; first div. of 9s. in the pound, Nov. 2, and any subsequent Saturday—R. Simpson, Embleton, Cumberland, innkeeper; first div. on new proofs of 10s. in the pound, Nov. 2, or any succeeding Saturday.

Tuesday, Oct. 29th, 1844.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Norwood independent chapel, Norwood.
St Mary's Wesleyan chapel, Truro, Cornwall.
Wesley chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JOHN HARLING, lately of Middop, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BENSON, THOMAS, 12, North place, Gray's inn road, and 108, Gray's inn lane, stationer, Nov. 7, Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Badham and Houghton, Gray's inn.

ELLIOTT, RALPH, Durham, draper, Nov. 8, Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr W. H. Ashurst, Cheapside.

FRENCH, PETER, Worthing, Sussex, carpenter, Nov. 19, Dec. 11: solicitors, Messrs Hicks and Marris, Gray's inn.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 8, Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Laces and Co., Liverpool, and Messrs Sharpe and Co., 41, Bedford row, London.

MARTIN, MORRIS, Bristol, upholsterer, Nov. 12, Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Gillard and Flook, Bristol.

MITCHELL, JAMES, Montague street, Montague square, livery stable keeper, Nov. 7, Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr Melton, Warwick court, Gray's inn.

MORGAN, ROWLAND, 13, Ampton street, Gray's inn road, carpenter, Nov. 12, Dec. 11: solicitors, Messrs Allen and Nicoll, Queen street, Cheapside.

OWEN, BENJAMIN BARNARD and BERNARD GEORGE, Pall-mall, tailors, Nov. 7, Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Edwards and Peake, New Palace yard.

PRETTY, THOMAS, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer, Nov. 7, Dec. 4: solicitor, Mr John Willim, Bilston.

ROSS, JOSEPH CLARK, 2, Savage gardens, City, merchant, Nov. 12, Dec. 11: solicitors, Messrs Miller and Carr, Eastcheap.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

TOWART, JOHN, Rothesay, grocer, Nov. 5 and 26.
DICKSON, ROBERT, late of Annan, Nov. 6 and 27.

DIVIDENDS.

B. and S. Vanderplank, Saville row, Burlington gardens; final div. of 11d. in the pound, payable Oct. 30, and two succeeding Wednesdays.—J. Ruez de Alzedo, Bank buildings, merchant; final div. of ¼d. in the pound, payable Oct. 30, and two succeeding Wednesdays.—T. Green and J. Vanderplank; final div. of 1s. 6d. in the pound, payable Oct. 30, and two succeeding Wednesdays.—B. Vanderplank, Saville row, Burlington gardens, woolen draper; final div. of 1s. 2d. in the pound, payable Oct. 30, and two succeeding Wednesdays.—J. Peel, C. Harding, and W. Willcock, Tamworth, cotton spinners; final div. of ¼d. in the pound, payable Oct. 30, and two succeeding Wednesdays.—W. Nicholson, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner; first div. of 4s. in the pound, payable Oct. 25.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The amount of business transacted in the funds since our last has been small, but prices have, upon the whole, been tolerably well supported.

	Wed.	*Thur.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols	100⅛	100	100	100	—	100
Ditto for Account..	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	—	100
3 per cents Reduced	99⅛	99⅛	99	99	—	99
New 3½ per cent....	102	102⅛	101⅞	102	—	102
Long Annuities	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—	12⅛
Bank Stock.....	204	203	203	203	—	—
India Stock.....	287	—	288	288	—	—
Exchequer Bills...	72pm	75pm	74pm	73pm	—	74pm
India Bonds	91pm	93pm	93pm	91pm	—	91pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	114	Mexican	34⅛
Belgian	104	Peruvian	25
Brazilian	86	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Buenos Ayres	37	Ditto 3 per cents	51
Columbian	14⅛	Russian	118
Danish	89	Spanish Active	24
Dutch 2½ per cents	63	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	98⅛	Ditto Deferred	14

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	79	London & Birm. ½ Shares	25
Birmingham & Gloucester	103	London and Brighton ..	47
Blackwall	7	London & CroydonTrunk	16½
Bristol and Exeter	75	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	23
Eastern Counties	14	Manchester and Leeds	126
Edinburgh and Glasgow	60	Midland Counties	104
Grand Junction	219½	Ditto Quarter Shares ..	—
Great North of England..	124	Midland and Derby	80⅛
Great Western	147	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	84	South Eastern and Dover	41
Ditto Fifths	25	South Western	73
London and Birmingham	213	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Oct. 28.

Her Majesty's visit to the city so completely put aside all kinds of business that the principal factors determined not to write market letters.

The supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was moderate, and sold readily at the prices of last week. In foreign there was little doing, and the value remains unaltered.

Barley sold slowly at late quotations.

Beans and Peas of all descriptions are fully as dear.

Notwithstanding a large arrival of oats, they met a tolerably active sale, and we observe no alteration in their value.

	s.		s.
Wheat, Red New ..	41	to	46
Fine	44	..	51
White	43	..	48
Fine	50	..	55
Flour, per sack	33	..	47
Barley	24	..	27
Malting	34	..	40
	s.		s.
Beans, Pigeon	32	to	36
Harrow	31	..	34
Oats, Feed	18	..	20
Fine	21	..	22
Poland	21	..	23
Potato	21	..	23

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 25.

Wheat	46s.	3d.
Barley	34	0
Oats	20	8
Rye	38	0
Beans	36	9
Peas	34	11

	s.		s.
Malt, Ordinary ..	48	to	56
Pale	60	..	64
Rye	28	..	34
Peas, Hog	28	..	32
Maple	30	..	34
Boilers	32	..	37
Beans, Ticks.....	30	..	34

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat	20s.	0d.
Barley	4	0
Oats	5	0
Rye	5	6
Beans	5	6
Peas	9	6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	45s.	11d.
Barley	34	6
Oats	20	5
Rye	37	0
Beans	37	0
Peas	33	7

SEEDS.

The seed market remained nominally unaltered, but scarcely any business was done.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	59s. to 63s.	English, red....	—s. to —
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ditto, crushing ..	38 .. 42	Flemish, pale ..	— .. —
Medit. & Odessa	38 .. 40	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Hempseed, small ..	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red	— .. —
Large	— .. —	Ditto, fine.....	— .. —
Canary, new	54 .. 56	Old Hamb., red	— .. —
Extra	56 .. 60	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Carraway, old	44 .. 46	French, red	— .. —
New.....	48 .. 53	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ryegrass, English	— .. —	Coriander	15 .. 18
Scotch	— .. —	Old	— .. —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 .. 17	English, new ..	23l. to 25l.
White	14 .. 18	Linseed cakes	
Trefoil.....	— .. —	English	10l. 10s. to 11l.
Old	— .. —	Foreign.....	6l. 15s. to 7l.
Tares, new....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 28.

The provision market is quite deserted to-day. The arrivals during last week were small, and prices fully maintained.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 28.

The hop trade continues very firm, and generally at previous quotations, a great deal of business having been done. For Sussex pockets there has been an extraordinary demand, and they have advanced fully 5s. per cwt. It is the opinion that the duty will exceed 180,000l. We quote as follows:—Sussex pockets, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s.; Wealds, 6l. 18s. to 8l.; Mid. Kent, 8l. to 10l. 10s.; East Kent, 7l. 7s. to 8l. 8s.; Do., choice growths, 10l. to 13l.; Farnham, 10l. to 10l. 15s.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 28.

The beef trade was extremely heavy. The primest Scots sold at prices about equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight; but those of the middling and inferior breeds suffered a decline of quite 2d. per 8lbs; and a clearance was not effected. During the week the imports of foreign stock under the new tariff have been large, they having amounted to 180 beasts and 160 sheep. The supply of sheep was but moderate, yet the mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely last week's prices. In calves, the numbers of which were rather limited, next to nothing was doing. The same observation may be applied to pigs.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s.	4d. to 4s.	0d.	Veal.....	3s.	4d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	2	6 .. 4	0	Pork.....	3	0 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	714	4,680	269	370
Monday	3,940	28,600	136	220

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 28.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	4d. to 2s.	6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do	2	8 .. 2	10	Mid. ditto	2	10 .. 3 2
Prime large	3	0 .. 3	4	Prime ditto	3	4 .. 3 8
Prime small	3	4 .. 3	6	Veal	3	4 .. 4 4
Large Pork	3	6 .. 3	4	Small Pork	3	8 .. 3 10

COTTON.

In the early part of the week the market was inanimate, and without any change in prices; but on Thursday a better demand from the trade gave it a firmer appearance. The quotations of the previous week may be said to be sustained, with the exception of Egyptian, which had declined to the extent of a farthing a pound. Purchasers of most kinds have an advantage. The public sale of Sea Island passed off heavily; it was thinly attended, and of the few that were sold a decline of a 1d. or 2d. from the previous quotations was submitted to. During the week speculators have taken 4,500 American and 14 Surats, and 670 American and 450 Surats have been taken for export.

WOOL.

There has been rather more inquiry for wool this week, but the sales have not been large. Prices are nominally without alteration, but where sales have been a shade in favour of the buyers. The imports of wool into London last week were 8,218 bales.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow ..	72s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay ..	90s. to 115s.
New ditto	— .. —	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful Old ditto ..	92 .. 100	Oat Straw	28 .. 30
Fine Upland ditto	100 .. 105	Wheat Straw	30 .. 32

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 28.

Stewart's, 23s. 0d.; Hetton's, 23s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 23s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 496.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

TEA.—A dull market, and prices gradually falling. Common sound Congou are selling at 10d. per lb. for cash.

COFFEE.—137 bales Mocha, offered in auction, sold at lower rates. Good middling greenish fetched 74s. to 75s. per cwt.; good ordinary Ceylon are selling slowly at 50s. 6d. to 51s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—150 hhds Barbadoes, sold in auction, at firmer rates; the lower sorts went off heavily. Good to fine yellow fetched 59s. to 62s. 5d. The trade bought in all 500 hhds and tierces. In refined goods there was not much doing; standard lumps selling at 73s., and brown grocery at 72s. per cwt. 2,317 bags Madras, offered in auction, were only partly sold, and at lower rates. Middling to good middling white 59s. 6d. to 63s.

RICE.—600 bags Madras fetched full prices. Middling dusty and broken went at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

COCOA.—A small parcel of Grenada sold at lower rates, 42s. 6d. per cwt for middling red.

MOLASSES.—27 hhds Bengal, duty paid, were taken in at auction.

TALLOW.—St Petersburg yellow candle is 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt on the spot and for delivery. There is but little doing.

Advertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.

(MAINLY DESIGNED TO CONDUCT HOME MISSIONARY WORK IN IRELAND.)

LONDON COMMITTEE OF CONSULTATION.

Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D., LL.D.	Rev. James Sherman
Rev. John Leifchild, D.D.	Mr James Powell
Rev. John Morison, D.D.	Mr J. M. Webb
Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.	Mr T. F. Dunt
Rev. Caleb Morris, M.A.	Mr E. Ball

HONORARY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
S. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR THE COLLEGE.
Rev. James Carlisle, Hackney, London.

THIS INSTITUTION was formed in 1829, on the model of the Congregational Union of Scotland, which is a Home Missionary Society for that country.

It now consists of several ministers and churches in the four provinces of the island; and its committee comprehends several gentlemen of intelligence and influence, connected with country churches, besides those residing in the metropolis. No minister receiving aid from its fund votes on the Committee.

It has been honoured of God as the means of forming some churches, and of raising others from a state of great depression; besides occupying several important stations, and conducting extensive missionary labours.

A College, for the education of Young Men of piety and suitable talents for the Ministry, is also connected with the Union; providing an extensive course of instruction, under the direction of W. Urwick, D.D., as theological professor, and Mr Bewglass, M.A., as classical tutor, and professor of biblical literature. An arrangement is also made for securing the advantages of the Dublin University. This is considered a very important branch of the interests of the Union, as, by educating natives and others in the country, their habits and associations will be formed amongst the people with whom they are to labour.

Independent ministers and churches in Britain are entreated to consider the state and claims of Ireland. Surely, if they really knew its destitution, and the peculiar circumstances of its interesting population, they would make greater efforts than they have ever yet made to promote its spiritual welfare.

There are not more than twenty-six churches of our order in Ireland. Of these, the majority are in a very feeble state, not more than two or three out of the metropolis being able to furnish the pecuniary resources necessary for their support.

There is only one Independent church in the whole province of Connaught; and several counties and large districts are entirely destitute of a congregational ministry.

Many important spheres might be occupied if "a host of able men," and money to maintain them, were provided.

The Committee disavow any hostile feeling toward others, while endeavouring to meet their own responsibility; and, with a deep sense of the sacredness of their trust, they regard "passing events" as eminently calculated to prove that a local organisation is admirably suited to unite and strengthen the churches, to call forth their talents and resources in efforts of usefulness, and to combine economy with efficiency in carrying on missionary operations.

They earnestly and affectionately solicit the prayers and co-operation of friends in England, in their feeble efforts to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, with all its attendant blessings of domestic comfort and public peace.

Contributions for the mission and College will be thankfully received by W. A. Hankey, Esq., banker, 7, Fenchurch street, London; T. Turner, Esq., treasurer, Royal Bank, Foster place, Dublin; and by W. Urwick, D.D., Rathmine's Mall, Dublin. Mr Carlile, Hackney, London, and Mr Bewglass, of Peter place, Dublin, will also gladly receive communications concerning the College, and contributions for its support.

*** Deputations will visit England to plead the cause of the Irish Congregational Union. On this subject ministers and other friends are requested to communicate with S. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., 15, Arundel street, Strand, London; and Alex. King, independent minister, Cork, Ireland, Corresponding Secretaries.

Cards for collecting may be obtained from Mr D'Arcy Irvine.

As soon as arrangements can be made, it is intended to appoint corresponding members of committee throughout England and Wales; the Irish Congregational Union having adopted the plan of uniting with the managing committee in Dublin, the ministers and deacons of churches throughout all the provinces, thus studiously guarding against the centralisation system of management, and securing for the churches the advantages of popular control.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN.	CORK.
Rev. J. Bewglass, A.M.	Rev. A. King, Cor. Sec.
Mr J. C. Barton	Mr W. C. Logan
Mr J. Bond	Mr J. M'Mullen
Mr J. Browning	Mr N. Peterson
Mr T. Figgis	LIMERICK.
Mr J. Figgis	Mr W. Cumine
Mr W. Galbraith	Mr J. Millar
Mr J. J. King	ROY.
Mr H. Leachman	Rev. W. Brown
Mr J. Macnamara	NEWRY.
Mr C. Nicholson	Mr W. Lamb
Mr M. Pollock	SLIGO.
Mr J. Robertson	Rev. N. Shepperd
Mr J. Waller	Mr J. Anderson
BELFAST.	Mr V. Davys
Mr J. Frazer	TRALEE.
Mr J. M'Blain	Mr R. D. Fitzgerald
Mr J. M'Conkey	

TREASURER.
Timothy Turner, Esq., Royal Bank.

SECRETARIES.
Rev. W. Urwick, D.D., Rathmines Mall; and Mr R. N. Matheson, Dublin Castle.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

THE HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this INSTITUTION took place this day, October 29th, at the Congregational Library, Bloomfield street, Finsbury. JOHN DYER, Esq., in the Chair.

The votes polled for the several candidates were as follows, viz.:—

Edkins, H. N.	997	Jennings, H.	191
Griffith, R.	612	Palmer, W. W.	150
Bromfield, E.	485	Martin, J. A.	114
De Verdon, E. T.	398	George, J.	108
Price, N.	336	Powell, T.	89
Pinkstone, A.	214	O'Neill, W.	10
Grigsby, W. S.	193	Amos, C.	7

The first FOUR on the above list were declared duly elected.

The motion, of which notice had been previously given, "That the votes of only the two unsuccessful candidates, who are highest on poll, shall be carried to their credit at the succeeding election," was withdrawn for the present, by the proposer.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

Just Published,

AN ADDRESS delivered on the opening of a FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the city of Exeter, on the 26th of September, 1844. By H. B. BULTEEL, late Fellow of Exeter College.

The Profits arising from this publication to be applied to the defraying the Expenses of the Prosecution of the Rev. Mr Shore, of Bridgetown, Devon, by the Bishop of Exeter.

Sold by J. NISBET, Berners street, London; ALEXANDER, High street, Oxford; DAVEY, Broad street, Bristol; T. BALLE, High street, Exeter; J. ROWE, Plymouth.

SECOND APPLICATION.

NO FATHER! NO MOTHER!

TO the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.—Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited on behalf of WILLIAM WILSON, aged Seven and a Half Years. The father died three months before the birth of this child, and his mother when he was twelve months old, after an illness of only two hours. He has no relative to protect him but an uncle in poor circumstances, who has two children and an aged mother solely to support, and partly the brother of the applicant. He has been nearly 7 years in the Infant Orphan Asylum, and, on account of his age, is compelled to be immediately removed.

The Case is kindly recommended by the following Gentlemen:—The Rev. CALEB MORRIS, Claremont Sqnare, Pentonville; B. P. Witts, Esq., 8, Brunswick square; John Rolt, Esq., Chancery lane; John Triston, Esq., Retreat, South Lambeth; W. B. Bartlett, Esq., 27, Nicholas lane; Benjamin Overbury, Esq., 6, Highbury Grange; Mr Swift, Addle street, Wood street, London.

Proxies will be very thankfully received by Mrs William Barker, Lower street, Islington; and by Mr J. Hasler, 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

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"WILLIAM TUCKER.

"Warminster road, Westbury, Wilts."

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